Smite Until Our Foes Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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In News Spotlight

Members of the Imperial Navy Landing Corps continue their clean-up drive in the jungles of New Guinea. (Photo by Cameraman Suzuki of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

War Comes to Primitive Papua, Island in Southwestern Pacific

By ICHIZO HISATSUNE
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNNAMED BASE, April 11.—One year has elapsed since the Imperial Forces landed on New Guinea, one of the least developed islands in the world. With the Japanese Forces having been deployed from Guadalcanal Island, New Guinea hase become the foremost line in the literal sense of the word, of the Southwestern Pacific Front.

After a voyage of 2,000 nautical miles accompanying the special corps of the Imperial Navy, I planted my first step on the island at a certain base on a certain day. The sky was cobalt blue and the breeze blowing over the deck of the ship was very cool.

Light green ripples lapping the coral reefs along the shore and rows of coconut trees casting their shadows on the sea, welcomed our eyes with their bright colors. Behind the coconut grove along the beach, there stretched a thick virgin forest which covered the entire island, which is two times as wide as Japan Proper.

As preparations for landing were almost completed, a number of canoes approached our ship. Aboard these boats were natives of the island bringing with them coconuts, bananas and other fruits. They came to pay respect to us. It was a magnificent sight to see the canoes, some of which could accommodate scores of people, plying their way in a group over the green sea.

When we landed on the shore, stepping over the coral reefs, native inhabitants in multi-colored raiments appeared from nowhere and greeted us with low bows. They were the famous "cannibals" of the Papua race, with curly hair on their heads.

On our way to the XX Headquarters, we met another group of natives, whose faces were shining black with resin painted on them. On their heads, they had ornaments made of the hair and teeth of animals. They were equipped with bows and arrows and bags containing various tools for hunting. After greeting us with grins and chatting with one another, they disappeared. The Papua race inhabiting this island totals 200,000 and the majority is engaged in hunting.

These natives, however, could clearly pronounce some Japanese words such as "Nippon-Rikusentai" and "Gunkan.". I was told that they are very naive and when trouble occurs among them, they come down from their homes in the mountains to have the strong Japanese soldiers mediate in the conflict and, in return for the good offices, offer their labor services at the base. They are improvisers who can compose tunes on the strength and bravery of Japanese soldiers.

There is an elementary school for native pupils on the coast. There the native youngsters surprised us by singking "Kimigayo," the Patriotic March and other songs which they must have learned from the soldiers.

In the jungle area, however, various kinds of tall trees form impenetrable natural barriers among which king birds, parrots, cuckoos and other strange birds fly and sing all day long and wild bananas, papaya and pineapples grow in abundance. Unless you hear the roar of the warplanes of the Imperial Air Force flying over the thick jungles, you would not believe that this "paradise of the South Seas" is the theater of decisive battle for Japan and America in the Southwestern Pacific.

Press Comments

Monday, April 12
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. in Turmoil
ASAHI—Domestic Adjustment

U.S. in Turmoil

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The leaders of the United States Government headed by Roosevelt, though boasting of an offensive in the Pacific and landing operations in the European continent, seem to be absorbed in thinking up ways and means of quelling the anti-Roosevelt tendency which is daily mounting in the country.

From the very beginning, there has been dissatisfaction among American political quarters against the arbitrary policy of the so-called New Deal party led by Roosevelt, which continued even after the outbreak of war. In parallel with the increase in war expenditure, discontent has spread even to the Labor Union, agricultural circles and to both the war and peace industries. Recently, along with the serious situation over the food problem, anti-government movements of Congress members representing farming districts have become more and more perceptible.

The lack of food in the United States, an industrial as well as agricultural country, is traceable to the shortage of manpower caused from requisition and recruiting of the farming population. Public criticism against actions of the War Manpower Commission had reached such a stage where a Governor of one State, by exercising his competency, prohibited the commandering of farming population within his jurisdiction.

The lack of manpower inevitably causes rise in the expenditure of agricultural goods so that it has become common among the farmers to demand an increase in the farm products. Thus, this problem had been the topic of discussions from the beginning of this year's Congress meeting.

Meanwhile, the Bankhead Bill, aimed to raise the prices of agricultural products, was approved by both the Senate and the Lower House, but the Government stoutly

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P.I. MUST FIGHT FOR OWN CAUSE, AVERS TANAKA

Says Japan Offering Real Independence-- Bataan Fall Is Feted

Domei

MANILA, April 11.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in his speech delivered during celebrations at Luneta Park this morning on the first anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula declared that the independence Japan is promising the Philippines is not mere nominal independence such as the United States has been promising all along but real independence for which the Filipinos must strive to attain by their own efforts.

Citing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration on January 28, this year, that Japan promises independence to the Philippines in the near future, Lieutenant-General Tanaka said. "The resolve to be made by you Filipinos on this occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan must be to fight for the cause of independence."

During the past 40 years, the Filipinos heard only of the ability and justice of the United States and nothing of Japan's fair and impartial policy and this has caused much misunderstanding, he said.

Although the United States promised the Philippines independence, this was not because the United States entertained any love toward the Filipinos, Lieutenant-General Tanaka asserted, adding, "If the United States really loved the Filipinos, the Philippines would have been given independence before the outbreak of the war so that it could decide whether to observe neutrality or participate in the war."

He recalled the cowardice of General Douglas MacArthur, former commander of the American-Philippine forces who a month before the reduction of Bataan by the Japanese assault fled to Australia on March 12, last year leaving the Filipinos holding the front.

The Filipino youth was sacrificed in vain in the interests of the United States, and now the cold-blooded designs of the United States are realized by all the Filipinos, Lieutenant-General Tanaka said.

"On the first anniversary of the reduction of Bataan, I take this opportunity to pray for the repose of the souls of the Filipino youth who have fallen victim to the United States policy of deception," he said.

"To make up for the sacrifices offered meaninglessly and to turn the Bataan tragedy to a happy end," Lieutenant-General Tanaka said, "it is necessary for all Filipinos to return to the traditional racial spirit of Asia and exert themselves for the construction of a new Philippines."

Visit Japanese Wounded

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan, Madam Jorge Vargas, wife of the Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, accompanied by more than 20 prominent women today visited military and naval hospitals to express sincere thanks to the wounded Japanese soldiers for their services.

In the morning, the party visited a military hospital and a naval hospital while in the afternoon they paid a call at a military hospital.

Catroux Reaches London

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—With the arrival of General Georges Catroux, de Gaullist High Commissioner for Lebanon, in London yesterday, the de Gaullists held a conference today to hear Catroux's report on his interview with General Henri Giraud.

It is also reported that Giraud will dispatch representatives to London. It is observed that the British attitude toward the de Gaullist has turned cool, and that the de Gaullists are unable to improve the situation.

U.S. Spends $87,700,000,000

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 10.—The United States War Production Bureau announced today that United States War expenditure for March amounted to $7,112,000,000, it is reported from Washington.

Thus, the total war expenditure of the United States since July, 1942 to March, this year has reached the enormous figure of $87,700,000,000.

Decoux Sends Relief Fund

Domei

HANOI, April 11.—Governor-General Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China sent 2,000,000 francs to his Home Government recently as relief funds for victims of the Anglo-American indiscriminate bombings carried out continuously upon leading French cities and the suburbs of Paris, it was learned today.

U-BOATS AVENGE BLIND BOMBINGS

High Reich Morale Despite Air Raids Lauded by Goebbels

Domei

BERLIN, April 11.—Anti-Axis air forces have lost 100 planes in their blind raids on Western Germany since April 4, while the German losses were only 13, it was announced today.

Anti-Axis planes aimed at innocent civilians in making their blind raids last week, and the damages caused to military equipment were very slight. As the results of the blind bombing on Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam and other cities, about 3,000 civilians were killed. The attacks on France, the Netherlands and other countries which were once the allies of Britain are criticized as an unpardonable act.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 11.—Germany is determined to retaliate against the blind and merciless Anglo-American bombing attacks upon the innocent Germans by her specially-talented U-boat strategy, it has been learned here recently.

The successive, blind Anglo-American planes' bombing attacks have wrought considerable havoc to non-military establishments as well as in the Ruhr industrial zone of Western Germany. Particularly, severe damages were inflicted upon Essen of the industrial area, and in view of this fact, a Laborers' Conference of Western Germany was called in this city several days ago, attended by German Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Air-Marshal Erhard Milch, and others concerned with the air defense. The conferees discussed and studied measures to deal with the enemy air-raid at this conference, when Propaganda Minister Goebbels made a significant speech to the following effect:

"I have no adequate words to praise the rigid and high morale of our non-combatants who bravely stood against the indescribable pains of enemy planes' blind bombing attacks that have frequently razed Essen and various other parts of Western Germany.

"Germany has in fact sustained some damages by the enemy's blind air-raids, but it must not be thought even for a moment that it will decide the final outcome of the current war. As all of our compatriots know, the Germans are retorting against the enemy's air-raid by our unique

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U.S. to Send Foreigners To Europe as Ship Crews

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The bill for compulsorily sending Chinese to England as ship crews which was recently passed in the United States by the Senate is also applicable to the nationals of the Netherlands, Jugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, Norway and other countries under German occupation, excepting France, and all those crews will be employed on British and Dutch ships, it is reported from Washington.

Respecting this bill, the United States Government made the following statement yesterday:

"Within the past 18 months, about 10,000 sailors of foreign ships landed on the United States and did not return to their ships, thus causing considerable inconvenience in navigation and transportation.

Crew members of foreign ships who landed on the United States since October 1 last year, to March 1 this year and did not obey the order to return to their ships reached 2,000, of which the Chinese constituted more than 600, and British 500."

THRONE GRANTS AUDIENCE TODAY TO GOVERNORS

Prime Minister Tojo Present at Opening Of 4-Day Conference

With special importance attached to the increase in productivity and the strengthening and readjustment of domestic systems, the regular four-day gubernatorial conference was convened today at the Prime Minister's official residence.

Prior to the opening of the parley, the representatives of prefectural governors paid homage at the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine at 7:30 a.m.

At 8:30 a.m., 57 gubernatorial representatives of Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, Hokkaido and Karafuto as well as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and all the other Cabinet Ministers attended the meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence, where important instructions with regard to the wartime administrative policies and the duties of governors were given by Prime Minister Tojo.

After the meeting was over, the 57 governors proceeded to the Imperial Palace where they were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor and reported to the Throne on local conditions under the wartime structure. At noon, they were honored with a Court luncheon.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the conference will be continued at the Home Ministry, where discussions will be made on matters related to various Ministries and instructions given by respective Ministers concerned.

On April 15, the parley will be shifted again to the Prime Minister's official residence, where discussions related to the Planning Board and the War and Navy Ministries will be held. After the meetings, the governors and Cabinet Ministers will exchange frank views on the prosecution of administrative policies on the basis of the explanations given by the authorities, and also on the particular existing conditions in respective prefectures and districts.

Inasmuch as the conferences on Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted mostly to the Government authorities' explanations on the various matters related to the Ministries, it is hoped that the gubernatorial representatives will positively air frank views at this last conference on April 15 with the Ministers.

123 WARPLANES DOWNED BY AXIS DURING ONE WEEK

Enemy Loses 60 Tanks In Attack in Tunisia

Domei

ROME, April 11.—The results gained by Axis air forces during the past one week were announced by Italian authorities today as follow.

On the African front, Axis air forces shot down or damaged 87 enemy planes, and also, in air battles fought over the Mediterranean, 36 enemy planes were shot down.

Italian torpedo-plane units sank one enemy transport of 4,000 tons, while German torpedo-plane units made hits on three enemy ships.

The defensive operations of Axis forces on the Tunisian front is being systematically carried out, the Italian High Command announced today in a special communique.

In the central front in Tunisia, Axis forces supported by German air forces, repulsed a strong British tank attack, destroying 60 enemy tanks. Axis bomber units effectively bombed enemy supply routes and harbor facilities. In the air battle, Axis air forces shot down four enemy planes.

Saigon Culture Hall Set

Domei

SAIGON, April 11.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who arrived in Saigon on April 9 from Japan by air, today made arrangements with Shigenori Tashiro, Chief of the Saigon branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and other authorities concerned for the establishment of a cultural hall here, it was learned today.

The Japanese Ambassador at 7 p.m. today left for Hanoi by train.

Japan's War Position Invincible Despite All Enemy Plans . . . Hori

Japan's battle-lines in East Asia are unshakable and no matter what the enemy may scheme or propagandize, all their attempts are doomed to ultimate failure, declared Spokesman Tomokazu Hori in his press conference with foreign correspondents, this morning. His comments follow:

"The recent Japanese victories in the Solomons and on the Burma-Indian frontier explain again in forceful language the invincible position of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

"However much our enemies may publicize their 'big offensive' in the Pacific for their intention to 'recapture Burma, the conclusion is a fixed certainty—miserable defeat at turn and at every attempt.

"Rather than state these facts from our point of view only, let me quote from a dispatch of the London Daily Herald's correspondent 'Somewhere in Australia' on March 24. He reports:

"'Japanese garrisons are being speedily strengthened and expanded. Japan already has double advantage of planes in reserve and room for their concentration. Her Navy is almost intact and detachments of it could be brought in at any time to cover actions. There is no shortage of Japanese merchant shipping on this front.'

"This correspondent whom I have just quoted seems to have observed the situation rather well and the reason why I am giving his report this publicity is to have our enemies in general realize how futile are their attempts, wherever and in whatever form they are taken, ever even to dent our permanently formidable defensive and offensive position.

"Our enemies seem to have an extraordinary penchant for day-dreaming about victories that have and never will come, and they may continue to do so, since it seems to be a popular pastime among them, until the day of their rude awakening when they will have found a far better world than their best post-war planners could have conceived."

SOVIET FROWNS ON EDEN'S TALK

Kremlin Wants Aid From U.S., Britain, Not Post-War Plans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's mission to Washington, though loudly propagandized throughout the world since his arrival there until his return to London, seems to have brought about no tangible result, authoritative diplomatic observers here opine.

Following his return to London, Eden frequently met British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and also Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, but since he did not elaborate on the results of the Washington conference in the House of Commons in his first appearance on March 7 after his return from the United States, it is more than natural that all sorts of rumors are current with regard to the actual outcome of this particular parley.

Well-informed British observers, according to a London report, unanimously agree that Eden's attempts to reach a complete agreement of views with President Roosevelt on the so-called post-war program have completely failed, especially in the face of strong opposition against Roosevelt's policy by the American Senate.

While in Washington, Anthony Eden apparently discussed the Soviet post-war problem with Roosevelt, and this fact has urged him to meet the Soviet Ambassador to Britain several times since his return to London. However, because of the fact that the Kremlin is seeking military aid from the Anglo-American Powers rather than post-war cooperation, Eden's frantic

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Hitler-Mussolini Talks Ended With Full Accord

Domei

ROME, April 11.—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy conferred for four days from April 7 to 10 with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, during the course of which a complete understanding regarding steps to be taken for the execution of the war in every phase was reached after a thorough discussion and examination of the political situation and all matters concerning the war execution had been made, the Italian Government announced today.

At the conference, Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini expressed the unchanged determination of the peoples of Germany and Italy to fully apply the whole of the national strength of both nations until every threat to the continents of Europe and Asia have been completely removed.

Thus, the common objective for which the Axis nations are now fighting for, namely, to guarantee the right of all nationals to cooperate in the protection of European civilization, is assured.

After the victory of the Axis nations, Europe will become a territory that will guarantee the cooperation of all peoples, and the world's economic resources will be fairly distributed, declared the announcement of the Fuehrer's Headquarters in connection with the conference.

TURKEY IGNORES BRITISH PASSES

Move to Gain Bases Doomed--Ankara Out To Remain Neutral

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 10.—Turkey is frantically trying to maintain its strict neutrality in the present delicate international situation in defiance of Anglo-American machinations.

Simultaneously with the stringent atmosphere in the Mediterranean consequent upon the recent developments in the Tunisian war situation, Turkey has now become the center of keenest attention of all the world Powers concerned as it has a vital bearing upon the future war situation of the Mediterranean. Because of this, it appears that Turkey is now gripped in a bustling atmosphere with the coming and going of men of importance from various countries.

One noticeable and interesting fact, in this connection, is that Britain, apparently with the idea of turning the tide of the war in her favor, is now desperately attempting to drag this neutral nation into the Allied camp. However, true to the saying, "things do not go as they are expected," Turkey is cleverly avoiding the British political spearhead. For instance, a serious conflict of views now exists between the two countries as evidenced in the recently concluded British-Turkish Military Council.

Turkey, although receiving arms supply from Britain, is evading to offer any military facilities to the British army. Despite such a rigid and strict neutral attitude on the

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Head of Constabulary Appointed by Vargas

Domei

MANILA, April 11.—With a view to placing the constabulary force of the Philippines on a firmer basis, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, today appointed former Major-General Guillermo Francisco of the American-Philippine force to the post of Director of the Philippine Constanbulary Bureau.

The new director surrendered to the Japanese Army at the time of the battle of Bataan. Later he was released and has been cooperating positively for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Displaying activity as adviser to the Constabulary Bureau, the former major-general has made strenuous efforts for the maintenance of peace and order in the Philippines.

As he was the commander of the Philippine Constabulary Force prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he is well fitted for his new post, it was said.

Roosevelt to Broadcast

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—White House authorities announced today that President Roosevelt will broadcast a short address on April 13, but the hour is not yet announced, it is reported from Washington.

NIPPON PLANES BLAST KIEN-OW IN HEAVY RAID

Fukien Base Smashed In Surprise Attack-- Thai Troops Winning

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

A CERTAIN BASE ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, April 11.—A large fighter-bomber formation of the Imperial Air Force carried out a surprise bombing raid on the Kien-ow airfield in Fukien Province on April 8, devastating the runways with tons of bombs. The same air base had been subjected to repeated bombing attacks by Japanese planes on April 1.

Thai Forces Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, April 10.—Activities of Japanese and Thai armies in Shan State were announced by the Japan-Thai Joint Operation Forces as follows at 10 p.m. today:

1. Thai forces that had smashed the main enemy forces in Shan State collided several times with enemy troops that were still operating in the territory, but repulsed them every time inflicting heavy damages upon them.

2. On March 31 one Thai scouting unit met about one company of enemy forces at a point east of Nanyang, and after continuous fighting for several hours, the enemy finally retreated leaving many dead bodies, while the Thai forces suffered only four soldiers slightly wounded.

2ND F.I.C. REMITTANCES TO CHINA REACH CANTON

Chinese in Indo-China Send ¥23,000 to Kins

Domei

CANTON, April 11.—The second remittances by Chinese residents in French Indo-China to relatives in China under the terms of the new agreement concluded between the Japanese Embassy in F.I.C. and the F.I.C. authorities, totalling $23,126.50 in military scrip issued through the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Chungnan Kungszu firm in Canton, arrived here recently.

The destinations of the remittances are as follows: Canton, ¥16,426, Hongkong ¥757; Swatow, ¥4,087; Amoy, ¥1,369 and Shanghai ¥485.

The new terms have limited the amount to be sent to all China at 300,000 piasters a month against the stipulations for the first remittances of 50 piasters per person.

The first remittances of 17,400 yuan in Central Reserve Bank notes also issued to the Chungnan Kungszu firm through the Yokohama Specie Bank, arrived here toward the beginning of March.

Strike Hits Sydney Port

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—About 4,000 longshoremen of the port of Sydney went on strike, demanding a wage raise and improvement of working conditions, United Press reported from Sydney. As they had refused to unload important war materials from ships, many American transports in Sydney loaded with arms and munitions have been unable to discharge their cargoes. As a result, United States Army authorities in Australia have become much alarmed and are now employing American soldiers to unload war supplies from those transports.

To Mobilize Youth

The Australian Government has resorted to the registration of youths of both sexes between 14 and 18 years of age as a part of their labor mobilization program, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Saturday, which reported a telegram from Canberra.

The Commonwealth Government has been making frantic efforts to cope with the acute shortage of manpower resources and was finally forced to commence the registration of Australian youngsters on March 15, in order to expand the sphere of Australia's labor mobilization.

It is believed that the youths will be mobilized for wartime labor immediately upon graduation from schools, the dispatch added.

SERVICE HELD FOR WORKERS

Nation Remembers 6,000 Laborers Who Died in Plants, Mines

Memorial services for those who have fallen at their posts in the industrial field were held from 1:30 p.m. Sunday at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall under the auspices of the Japan Service to the Nation Through Industry Association.

Six thousand industrial workers, not in the least inferior to the brave men in the front lines of battle in the measure of their patriotism, who had died at their posts in factories and mines during the period from November 23, 1940 to November 23, 1942 were honored at the memorial ceremonies.

With offerings graciously granted by the Imperial Household and the sacred tree offerings presented by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, and Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, the memorial rites were solemnly conducted, attended by 227 members of the bereaved families and about 1,000 industrial representatives in Tokyo.

Among the prominent persons present were Welfare Minister Koizumi, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi, Secretary General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Fumio Goto and others. Following the officiation of rituals and the offering of Shinto prayers by Mitsunaga Yoshida, the head of the Tokyo Branch of the Japan Shinto Sacred Service Association, addresses were delivered by Ministers Koizumi and Kishi and Secretary-General Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

At the same time, memorial services in honor of the fallen industrial workers were held at 2 p.m. throughout Japan.

The members of the bereaved families received presents of fans with Prime Minister Tojo's calligraphy, and tea sent to them by Welfare Minister Koizumi. In the evening they attended a Kabuki performance under the invitation of the President of the Japan Service to the Nation Through Industry Association Hachisaburo Hirao.

Turkey Ignores British Passes

(Continued From Page 1)

part of Turkey, Britain is frantically resorting to every possible method of currying the favor of the Turks, as witness the fact that Britain plans to dispatch General Wilson, commander-in-chief of the British Middle Eastern Army, to Ankara with the specific purpose of obtaining Turkey's military assistance, in addition to the British military mission now on a visit of this city.

In the light of all these facts, it is unthinkable that Turkey will ever offer military bases to Britain to facilitate her anti-Axis operations in the future.

Situation Becomes Tense

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, April 11.—With the British authorities in the Near East having started vigorous activities to cajole the military circles of Turkey, the situation in the East Mediterranean area is gradually being strained.

According to a Transocean dispatch reaching here from Ankara, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief in Iran and the Middle East, is scheduled to visit Ankara on April 14 or 15 to hold interviews with the leaders of the Turkish Government as well as with the resident British officials. To all appearances, General Wilson is intending to further cajole Turkish military leaders.

In the meantime, an Istanbul dispatch of the Transocean News Agency reports that for the last several weeks, Anglo-American military activities in the East Mediterranean area have been intensified, with General Wilson acting as the central figure. General Wilson some time ago held an interview at Jerusalem with British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen and also inspected Cyprus Island, where he held an important military conference. It is reported that this conference was attended by Chief of General Staff, General Sir Alan Francis Brooke. Furthermore, information has it that preparations for offensive operations including the training of parachute troops are now being vigorously pushed in Cyprus Island.

In connection with the strained situation in the East Mediterranean, the fact may be mentioned that on March 31, British Undersecretary of State for Air, Captain Harold Balfour visited Cairo, where he held an important conference with Air Marshal Sir W. S. Douglas, Commander of the Royal Air Force in Middle East, Viscount Philip Swinton, Minister to West Africa and others and that the British Resident Minister to West Asia convoked a Transportation Conference on April 8 at Cairo at which representatives of 12 countries including Iran, Iraq, Syria and Egypt were present.

Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that a Bulgarian State Minister recently declared that if the Anglo-American Powers should carry out landing operation on Bulgaria, the country will decisively rise to defend itself. All in all, the future developments of the tense situation in this area are being watched with much attention and interest.

At Tea Party on Sunday

In appreciation of the courtesies extended by the Government and civilian quarters during his stay here, Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, was host at a tea party given Sunday afternoon at the Imperial Hotel by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo. In addition to such Japanese dignitaries as Minister for East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff and others, a large number of envoys of the Axis Powers and from Thailand and Manchoukuo attended the party.

Enemy Camp Adopts New Tactics In Propaganda as Old Means Fail

No Method Evil Enough to Be Ignored—B.B.C. Makes Trick Broadcast Under Cover Of Vatican—Holy See Enraged by Act

With the European War having entered its fifth year and the War of Greater East Asia its second, the Anglo-American camp has been increasingly pushing its propaganda activities as a wing of the political offensive. Needless to say, scores of "post-war programs" boastfully spread throughout the world since the start of this year concerning the border, economic, currency, foodstuff, racial and other questions are only large-scale Anglo-Saxon schemes.

During World War I, they overthrew Germany by giving full play to the power of the propaganda corps known as "the Fourth Column," in spite of their defeat on the land and sea and in the air. In the present war, they intend to win "ultimate victory" by means of the "Fourth Column." Under what camouflage and with what manner of scheming is their Fourth Column maneuvering to dominate the entire world. On the basis of a Stockholm report to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated April 9, the tactics of the enemy Fourth Column are laid bare as follows:

Since World War I, the propaganda headquarters of Britain have been within the Propaganda Ministry. Brendan Bracken, one-time newspaper president, is now in absolute control of the headquarters. The Propaganda Ministry brought serious disgrace upon itself last year when the Rommel army captured El Alamein by smartly forestalling the anti-Axis army on the North African front in spite of the Ministry's propaganda of the commencement of a lightning campaign, resulting in a drastic reshuffle of its leading officials.

At present, the Propaganda Ministry is boasting of its complete personnel under Bracken's leadership. The Ministry's principal work is to control publications and broadcasting and stage scheming and propaganda in the areas under British control and the neutral Powers.

Lies Through Radio

Of all propaganda organs, the radio, king of the Fourth Column, has been staging the most effective activities. By means of radio, Britain flashes mendacious propaganda to West Asia, East Asia, Central and South America, North America, Africa, etc. At the same time, the B.B.C. is operating, from morning till night, using about 20 different languages. The most skillful and knavish of Britain's broadcasts to Europe are:

1. A certain broadcasting station, claiming to have secret broadcasting equipment placed within Germany or a certain place under German control, is desperately disseminating false reports on the same wavelength as the German radio's in an attempt to disturb the minds of the German people behind the guns. Of course, the German nation will not be tricked by such propaganda, but its obstinacy has something very formidable.

2. Next comes the propaganda drive directed toward the Catholics. Recently, a broadcast, claimed as the Vatican's, was made to Catholics in Germany carrying a "grand speech" denouncing German leaders. The pious Catholics were dumbfounded. Of course, this was a trick played by the B.B.C. under the camouflage of the Vatican broadcast. This knavish act has exceedingly enraged the Vatican.

3. Third is the B.B.C.'s broadcast toward German-conntrolled countries in their respective native languages.

Instructed by the authorities concerned, various British papers are playing up news likely to fan the people's fighting spirit. The British press has propagandized that German air raids on the British mainland on a full-fledged scale is a mere dream. This has brought about the contrary effect in relaxing the people's morale. Surprised at this, the press has started a movement to encourage the populace of late.

As the old habit of distributing propaganda bills from the air in the occupied regions by America and Britain has become ineffective, they have recently begun to use the method of distributing "cheese" wrapped in propaganda bills. In these bills is written: "The German submarine menace is now lessening, making the transportation of foodstuff to the mainland of Britain quite normal. The cheese enclosed is a present to you." Also "meat rationing tickets" have been forged for distribution from the air to disturb the supply route.

Fools Neutral Countries

The Embassies and Legations of the United States and Britain in neutral countries are distributing propaganda bulletins and other pamphlets full of news advantageous to the anti-Axis side. British propagandists have set up special organs for cultural propaganda.

The enemy's propaganda through American and British-made motion pictures should not be overlooked. A certain prominent British diplomat who once participated in the Versailles Conference lamented, saying that "though propaganda is a powerful and necessary weapon for winning war, it should be recalled that as the method used at the time of World War I was excessive, it had the contrary effect of disturbing tranquillity after the war. This shows that excessive propaganda resulted in deepening the hostile sentiments of the warring nations so much that they could not be eradicated even after restoration of peace."

This refers to the British propaganda at the time of the World War I to the effect that "the Germans are now so short of food that they are eating the flesh of the dead on the battlefields." This outright lie embittered the Germans to such an extent that its after-effects were felt long after the war. In utter disregard of this precedent, Britain, not to mention the United States, is resorting to mendacious propaganda, revealing, the devilish nature of the Anglo-Saxons of discarding all principles in order to win their losing war.

CHOU ATTENDS LUNCHEON AT RESIDENCE OF UMEZU

Envoy to Hsinking Calls On Japanese Ambassador

Domei

HSINKING, April 11.—Chou Fu-hai, Special Nanking Envoy to Manchoukuo, visited the National Foundation Martyrs' Shrine and the War Memorial this morning leaving the Guest Hall at 9:30 a.m. in a motorcar sent by the Foreign Ministry.

Later, the Nanking Envoy proceeded to the official residence of General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, to attend a luncheon party given in his honor.

The Special Nanking Envoy also attended a reception given by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng at 6 p.m. at the Yamato Hotel, at which members of the diplomatic corps were present.

In reply to an address of welcome made by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng, the Special Envoy stressed that further efforts would be made to accelerate further consolidation of Manchoukuo-Chinese cooperation.

U-Boats Avenge Blind Bombings

(Continued From Page 1)

submarine battle. And we must know that this U-boat battle has a far graver significance than our enemies' blind bombing attacks and naturally our enemies are receiving far severer damages than we are suffering.

"Consequently, we must not take a very serious and exaggerated view of these blind bombings attacks; we may do well to view it from a larger angle of the entire phase of the present war."

East Coast Again Menaced

Mainichi

LISBON, April 10.—German submarines are operating along the eastern coast of the United States, the United States Navy Department announced today. It is the first time since May, last year, that the United States Navy Department announced the activity of German submarines in this area of the United States. One anti-Axis merchant ship was sunk off the east coast in the beginning of April, and 40 of the crew were lost, it is reported.

Medical Delegates Picked

Domei

HONGKONG, April 11.—Dr. Takeo Hasegawa, Director of the Hongkong Clinic and Dr. Wang Tung-ming of the same institute, will represent Hongkong at the East Asia Medical Council to be held in Tokyo on April 17 and 18, it was learned today.

The two medical representatives selected for Hongkong will leave here shortly for Tokyo.

Vice-War Chief Appointed

Domei

NANKING, April 11.—The National Government yesterday announced the appointment of Lieutenant General Li Hsuan-ti, director of the Printing Bureau, as Vice-Minister of War to succeed Lieutenant-General Cheng Ta-Chang.

HONGKONG LEVIES TAX ON BUSINESS PROFITS

Amount Collected Set For Rehabilitation Work

Domei

HONGKING, April 11.—Effective tomorrow, the Government-General decree No. 18 governing taxation of business profits will be promulgated here tomorrow to take effect immediately, it was learned today. It is understood the tax collected will be appropriated for rehabilitation work here.

According to the Government-General, the new business profit taxation decree will be applied to proprietors of business establishments whose annual profit exceeds ¥5,000.

Doctors, midwives and lawyers, however, will be exempted from the new taxation as will be also those engaged in agriculture, live stock-raising, fishing industries and those designated by the chief of the taxation office, it was revealed.

According to the Government-General officials, graduated taxation rates will be adopted for the well-balanced imposition of the tax.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

opposed the plan on the ground that it would give rise to a vicious inflation and the President, on April 2, vetoed the bill, thus causing a severe conflict of opinion between the Government and the farm body headed by Senator Bankhead.

Such a strong stand taken by Roosevelt is partly attributable to his fear that the increase in the prices of provisions will accentuate inflation but it is ascribable also to the consideration on his part that the bill, if approved, would aggravate his relations with the laborers dissatisfied with the living condition now prevailing.

As the United States Government completely ignored the increase in living expenditures since last May, a series of controversies led by the Pennsylvania Coal Mine and other enterprises are occurring. This condition, doubtless, will hamper a proposed increase in production and though various measures can be anticipated, it will be extremely difficult to solve the problem fundamentally.

The anti-Government trend is likewise being caused among the propertied classes. The regulations restricting the individual income to a maximum of $25,000 per annum which Roosevelt promulgated on the basis of the Economic Stabilization Act, has met with strong opposition from the so-called upper classes in the United States and both the Senate and the Lower House unanimously approved a move for its abolition, notifying the White House of their decision.

Amidst such an atmosphere, the Chief Executive proclaimed a presidential decree calling for cooperation toward prevention of inflation, strengthening at the same time the structure of various Government organs which came into being after the war. These direct challenges of the President are believed to be fanning the friction now existing between the Government and the opposing factions.

Thus, with the progress of the war, the internal inconsistencies in the United States are gradually being exposed, leading the country gradually to an inevitable collapse.

Domestic Adjustment

ASAHI—We must not be blind to the movements of political and diplomatic operations being conducted along with armed fighting. Much less than to the life and death struggles of each nation to effect its domestic adjustment in order to further bolster its fighting power which is the very motive power of all those armed, political and diplomatic operations. The direct main factor responsible for bringing about this motive power is obviously to be found in productivity expansion. However, the fact is not to be ignored at all that the appropriateness of various political and functional organizations which act as means to implement productivity expansion and of their activities will not only serve to accelerate productivity expansion but also will prove conducive to enhance the entire nation's morale and fighting spirit. Thus various problems concerning the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which shares one phase of the whole work involved in these nation-wide activities must not be allowed to be lightly treated.

What is to be valued in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association consists in its functions and not in its influence or power.

In wartime, there is a necessity to display the entire nation's combined political power in the conduct of State affairs through harmonious collaboration achieved primarily between the High Command and State administration. Of course, we must try scrupulously to reflect in politics and administration the popular will and aspirations, but there is a duty of its own for the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which aim is to function properly as a Throne aid body existing in the Imperial Diet. Upon this consciousness and realization the Association must stand, and it must try to concentrate the whole popular will rightly on rendering aid directly to the Wartime Cabinet.

To attain the aim, a remodelling of the lineup of the Association directors may well be carried out as one means. A permanent committee of Representatives may well be created also to obtain thorough mutual understanding among the Diet members. Again, we might re-examine the erstwhile structure and work of various Diet committees assigned for examining various Government department measures and might also consider increased establishment of special committees.

The actions exceeding the limit by members of the Manhood Corps should, in some cases, be rectified, but care should be exercised to prevent the invitation of vexations. These differences will be settled only with the spirit of cooperation. In this manner alone will it be possible to clear the deck for the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to manifest its function in managing the Diet, assisting the Government and contribute toward strengthening the nation's fighting power.

Lieut.-General Homma Relives P.I. Campaign Days at Art Show

Around noon yesterday, a tall and imposing gentleman in civilian clothes gazed intently at each of the sketches of the Philippines by Artist Eijiro Suzuki, formerly a member of the Army Press Corps, now on exhibition at the Nichido Gallery in commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan on April 11 last year. This gentleman was none other than Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines at the time of the Philippines campaign.

Artist Suzuki's sketches portrayed the various scenes in the operations against Bataan and Corregidor and, at the same time, they narrated to the members of the bereaved families of the soldiers, who had gloriously made their supreme sacrifice, the undying and indomitable spirit of the men of the Imperial Forces.

No doubt, Lieutenant-General Homma recalled at the incidents of a year ago, and offered silent prayers for the eternal repose of the departed souls of his former men, as he stood before the sketch of the outskirts of Tarlac depicting the spot of the death of Unit Commander Uejima.

Also, there were sketches of the fierce battle of Hermosa on the east coast of Bataan, the hardships and privations of jungle encounters, scenes of soldiers quenching their thirst with water from coconuts and many others.

"Yes, that bridge was destroyed. The men often quenched their thirst with coconut water. . .", commenting in this manner before each sketch, Lieutenant-General Homma spent a few moments of his busy day yesterday in deep appreciation.

Filipino War Prisoners Return to Civilian Life

Domei

MANILA, April 10.—Filipino soldiers taken prisoners by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War, through the Bataan and Corregidor campaigns, have gradually been reinstated in civilian life as policemen, employees of Japanese firms and as farm workers under the benevolent protection of the Japanese.

It was disclosed on the anniversary of the fall of Bataan today that 15,000 Filipino prisoners are now working on various new jobs through the efforts of the Central Executive Commission of the Military Administration. Of the foregoing number 11,000 have started life anew with jobs ranging over various fields in Manila, while the remainder have found occupations in various districts.

According to the latest figures, the Welfare Bureau of the Educational Department of the Central Executive Commission have found jobs for 1,185 Filipino prisoners from February this year up to the present, placing these people in civilian firms in Manila, mostly of Japanese management.

Men of sturdy physiques with families in the farther districts were given transportation accommodations by the Executive Commission and already about 1,000 have returned to their homes. Moreover some 500 more prisoners are awaiting transportation accommodations at the Laguna and Los Banos camps.

Soviet Frowns On Eden's Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

attempts to curry the favor of the Soviet Union in concert with the Washington authorities have been accorded a very cold reception by the Soviet Government.

Britain and the United States seem to be particularly concerned about the Soviet border problem after the termination of the war, but the Soviet authorities maintain that such an issue will automatically be solved if the Soviets become militarily stronger through Anglo-American aid.

In accordance with the tacit understanding reached between Eden and Roosevelt in Washington, the British Foreign Secretary is also said to have approached the Polish Ambassador stationed in London in connection with the border issue. However, it is unimaginable that Poland will kneel down before the sinister tactics of the Anglo-Americans who always seek their own selfish interests.

There is also every reason to believe that no definite decision as regards the Balkans' post-war plan was made in the Roosevelt-Eden conference.

At any rate, Eden's chief objective in his recent tour to Washington obviously lay in discussing the post-war status to be assumed by the Soviet Union. However, well-informed British diplomatic observers unanimously believe that their special envoy returned to London empty-handed without gaining anything whatsoever to warrant his long trip to Washington.

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Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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MANCHOUKUO, CHINA STRENGTHEN BONDS TO PROSECUTE WAR

Premier Chang Urges All Asiatic Peoples to Mobilize Total National Energy

CHOU CALLS ON UMEZU

Nanking's Special Envoy in Hsinking to Express Wang's Thanks for Cooperation

Domei

HSINKING, April 10.—Indispensable need for close and inseparable collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China was reiterated by Premier Chang Ching-hui at a dinner given here in honor of Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China now visiting Manchoukuo to express China's gratitude for Manchoukuo's support to China.

In his welcome address, Premier Chang asserted that the War of Greater East Asia is a war which must be won by the total crusade of the 1,000,000,000 people in East Asia.

He urged the nations in East Asia to mobilize their total national strength for all out cooperation with Japan in order to stabilize an immutable foundation for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Manchoukuo Premier further stated that Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the pivot of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the further cementing of friendly relations among these countries means the strengthening of the basis of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The three countries must strengthen further our resolve and determination and bind ourselves with a strong tie of sincerity and a firm and strong conviction in a sure victory, thereby consummating the gigantic task of constructing a Greater East Asia," the Premier concluded.

Chou Fu-hai, visiting Special Envoy to Manchoukuo, at 2:45 p.m. Saturday visted Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng at the Foreign Ministry and expressed congratulations upon the ever deepening diplomatic relations between China and Manchoukuo.

Mr. Chou then made a courtesy visit to General Yoshijiro Umezu, the Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking, at the latter's official residence at 3:10 p.m.

At his lodging, Chou Fu-hai received a return courtesy visits from Manchoukuo Premier Chang Ching hui, and Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng.

In the evening, the special envoy and members of his suite attended a dinner party given in their honor at the official residence of the Manchoukuo Premier.

HEARTY RECEPTION GIVEN SPECIAL ENVOY OF CHINA

Function Attended by 600 Official and Civilian Representatives

A grand ceremony welcoming Chen Kung-po, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, and his suite was held here Saturday afternoon by the Tokyo Municipality.

The function was attended by the visiting Special Envoy, members of his suite and 600 official and civilian dignitaries including Hsu Liang, ex-Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, Mitsumaro Matsumura, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo and others.

Present at the gathering were also representatives of the German, Italian and Thai Embassies in Tokyo, of Finland, Spanish, Rumanian and Hungarian Legations in Tokyo.

The ceremony was closed at five o'clock, it was learned.

China Controls Guilds

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—In a move to place transactions in important commodities under State control, the Supreme National Defense Council has decided to set up a group of industrial and commercial guilds under which all existing industrial and commercial guilds are to be reorganized.

INVINCIBLE PLANES OF OUR ARMY HEADING TOWARD INDIA

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

ENEMY STAFF CHIEF NABBED IN SHANTUNG

Japanese and Nanking Troops Cooperate in Mopping-Up Operations

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON NORTHERN SHANTUNG FRONT, April 10.—In the mopping-up operations started on April 5 in northern Shantung Province against Chungking remnants, Imperial forces in cooperation with National Government troops captured the enemy chief of staff in addition to quantities of war trophies.

Supported by Imperial air forces, Japanese troops fighting side by side with the National Government forces opened up an assault early on the morning of April 5 against the 15th Brigade of the Chungking Peace Preservation Corps totalling over 5,000.

Taken by surprise, enemy forces were routed, and by evening of the same day all enemy positions constructed in a sector about 13 kilometers east of Showkwang, in the northern section of Shantung Province, were captured by the joint punitive forces.

The raid against Tienliuchwang, enemy stronghold in this sector situated about 15 kilometers northwest of Showkwang, was conducted by joint air, tank, and land forces.

Unable to withstand the concerted attack, the enemy base was finally reduced on the following day.

During the campaign 2,225 enemy bodies were left on the battlefields, 1,219 prisoners including the enemy chief of staff were taken, and 1,463 rifles, 13 trench mortars, 15 light machineguns, and one heavy machinegun were captured, in addition to quantities of ammunition.

466 Men Surrender

Domei

HANKOW, April 10.—During the past one month, 466 officers and men of the Chungking forces in the Shasi region, southern Hupeh Province, surrendered to the Japanese forces, bringing with them numerous light machineguns, rifles and rounds of ammunitions, it was revealed here today.

Incidentally, it has been further learned that there is an increasing number of those voluntarily surrendering among the remnants of Chungking forces which were defeated in the recent Japanese offensive campaign in the triangular region near the conflux of the Han and Yangtze River.

NON-COMBATANTS KILLED

British Planes Carry Out Blind Raid On Rotterdam

Severe casualties were suffered by the residents of Rotterdam, Netherlands, as the result of the British blind air-raid on the city on Thursday and Friday. Among the 11 killed were two infants. Twenty-one were fatally wounded. On the same occasion two churches and many other buildings were reduced to ruins. As a result of the recent bombing attacks against the same city, 341 are reported to have been killed, according to Domei.

German Navy Invents New Undersea Craft Called Interceptors

The appearance of new German submarines has been disclosed by the Daily Mail, which referred to the new Reich U-boats as the "Interceptors," according to a special Madrid dispatch to the Asahi on Friday. These German submarines, which should be more fittingly called the "Reconnoiters of the Sea," are capable of attaining the speed of 21 knots per hour. The new undersea craft usually venture the high seas alone, and upon discovering enemy convoy, report the discovery to their comrade flotilla by a special undersea telegraphic apparatus. When the number of vessels in the enemy convoy is small, the Interceptors attack the enemy ships without help, but otherwise, they merely track the fleeing prey until assistance arrives.

REMITTANCES TO CHINA FROM THAILAND ALLOWED

Residents in French Indo.China Also Granted Same Privi. lege by Nanking

Domei

NANKING, April 10.—As a means to make its relations with oversea Chinese residents closer, the Government has decided to permit remittances to China from Chinese residents in French Indo-China and Thailand, it was revealed here today.

It is recalled that remittances from overseas Chinese to China were stopped at the outset of the Greater East Asia War.

Dr. Chu Min-yi recently opened negotiations with Japan for lifting the ban and the negotiations reached a complete agreement.

Regulations governing remittances provide that remittances shall be made through Government-designated banks in Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai.

The Education and Overseas Chinese Affairs Board of the Government as well as Government administrative offices in various areas in China will supervise receiving of remittances, it was disclosed.

REICH SUBMARINES REAPPEAR OFF U.S.

American Public Extremely Worried as U-Boats Shift Scene of Operations

German submarines have reappeared in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States, creating strong apprehensions among the American people, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Since the beginning of the current year, German U-boats left the coastal waters of eastern United States and had been concentrating their operations in the central Atlantic and other waters. However, with the arrival of spring submarine campaign under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in the beginning of the current month, the German undersea craft have made their reappearance along the American coast.

The reappearance of the German submarines was admitted by the United States Navy Department in the official announcement made on Friday, which revealed that an anti-Axis transport was sunk during the early part of this month in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States, it was reported from Washington.

British Speed-Boats Beaten

The German reconnaissance squadron on Saturday morning clashed with a British speed-boat unit in the neighboring waters of Germany, showing accurate hits on the latter. In the combat two enemy ships were severely damaged and another fled from the battle scene, listing. The German ships and crew came out of the combat without a scratch, it was reported by a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Nippon Commissioners Leave

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—With the suspension of fresh issues of Japanese military scrip in China from April 1, the system of stationing Japanese financial commissioners in China has been abolished simultaneously, official Japanese quarters revealed.

GERMANS BUILD UP STRONG POSITIONS ON EASTERN FRONT

London Times States Central Sector Is in Firm Grasp Of Reich Forces

OFFENSIVE PLAN PUSHED

Decisive Encounter Expected This Summer—Strength of Warring Parties Compared

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, April 10.—With the approach of summer, both Germany and the Soviet Union are making full preparations to decide the fate of their respective State, according to reliable information reaching here.

Casting a glance over the opposing lines between the German and Soviet armies on the eastern front, it will be noted that the fronts extend far and wide, although little change is seen in the northern, central and southern fronts compared with those witnessed towards this time last year.

Because of strategic secrets, it is difficult to imagine where the both armies are concentrating their strength, but it is definitely certain that the Germans are steadily strengthening their offensive preparations over all the fronts. As a matter of fact, a Moscow correspondent for the London Times a few days ago reported that German artillery units have been noticeably consolidated on the central front—in fact so strongly consolidated that the Soviet troops will perhaps have no chance of gaining any supremacy over the Germans in this particular sector even after the summer offensive is launched. It is also beyond presumption as to what strategy the German High Command will employ in the event of commencing the so-called summer offensive, but there is no doubt that the Germans will use most steady and effective means, taking a valuable lesson from the hitherto-fought battles between the two nations since the outbreak of the current German-Soviet war.

Next comparing the actual fighting strength of Germany and the Soviet Union which has a vital bearing upon the coming summer offensive, it would not be a mistake to say that the Germans, because they have already launched on the systematization of man and material power of the entire Europe that are to be mobilized for Germany, are in a decidedly superior position to the Soviets. However, it should not be overlooked that the Soviet army, despite its enormous losses suffered at the hands of the Germans in the last winter campaign, has pulled along its operations for four long months. This fact may have something to do with a rumor now current that the Soviet Union has some arsenals hidden secretly in the Ural zone. At any rate, the Soviets' fighting power should not be slighted in speaking of the coming summer offensive.

Aircraft Production Drop

With regard to the production of aircraft and tanks, two vitally essential weapons in the modern war, the number of tanks now being produced by these two belligerent Powers is unknown, but as far as the airplane production is concerned, it is an unanimous opinion in authoritative German circles that the Soviet's production capacity has lately dwindled considerably. For instance, Germany military experts

(Continued on Page 2)

Sino-Japanese Forces Cooperating To Clean Out Red, Chiang Forces

Nanking Soldiers Reveal Great Bravery During Operations Against Enemy in Shantung—Commander Feng's Feat Praised

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 9.—Among the many episodes of Sino-Japanese cooperative military operations, two incidents, one indicating the bravery of the Peace Preservation Corps of the National Government of China and the other, close Sino-Japanese cooperation in the suppression of guerrilla forces, occurred recently in the punitive operations now being conducted in Shantung Province, it was learned here today.

One of the incidents occurred on April 6 near Chenchia, 17 kilometers south of Yehsien (about 100 kilometers to the northwest of Tsingtao). Upon encountering about 150 troops of the communist army, a force of about 60 troops of the Peace Preservation Corps, despite its numerical inferiority, immediately attacked the enemy.

The farmers in the vicinity who saw the engagement, immediately notified the Japanese garrison stationed about 12 kilometers away from the place of battle. Losing no time on receiving the notice, the Japanese garrison rushed to the scene of battle, only to find that the battle had already ended. The officers and men of the Japanese unit spared no words to laud the heroic exploits of the troops of the Peace Preservation Corps.

The other incident occurred on April 2 near the border of Pingtu and Changi Hsiens. A severe attack was carried out by the Haniu and Kamiko punitive units against a guerrilla force of about 400 under the command of Wang Shang-chih of Chiang Kai-shek's army, with the result that the enemy suffered the loss of 160 men killed and 100 men taken prisoner, besides numerous war trophies.

In this engagement regimental commander Wei Feng of the Peace Preservation Corps distinguished himself during the daring attack against the enemy. About 400 enemy troops constituting the main force of Wang Shang-chih's army, stubbornly resisted the Sino-Japanese joint attack.

In view of the heavy firing from the enemy's entrenched position behind walls, there seemed to be no chance of advancing forward. Just then regimental commander Wei Feng suddenly rushed forward at the head of his men into the enemy's position. Soon, he was the target of the enemy's concentrated firing.

Fearing for his life, a Japanese soldier shielded the former with his own body, in spite of which the commander received a wound in his leg Undaunted, the commander continued the fighting and held out to the end of the battle in which the enemy finally was routed.

Commander Wei Feng's daring feat and the sacrificial act of the Japanese soldier in shielding the other have both won the admiration and gratitude of the Japanese and Chinese troops that jointly fought the battle.

BURMA HAILS NEWS OF RECENT VICTORY

Rejcices Over Announcement of Annihilation of British 6th Brigade

Domei

RANGOON, April 10.—The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the annihilation of the 6th Brigade of the Anglo-Indian army in India and the capture of the brigade commander by the Japanese Forces in the present campaign along the southern Indo-Burmese border was received by the people of Burma with great rejoicing and has heightened all the more their faith in the unbeatable power of the Japanese Forces.

The Greater Asia, only English language paper here, issued an extra carrying the Imperial Headquarters' announcement and posted it in the busy centers of the city. The crowd of people who gathered around the bulletin, rejoiced over the signal victory of the Imperial Forces and called it the best gift from the Japanese Army for the Burmese New Year which comes a few days hence.

Chekiang Restores System

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.— Measures for restoring the original administrative system in Chekiang Province were decided upon at the 154th meeting of the Executive Yuan. The six hsiens of Yuyao, Chinhsien, Chinghai, Shihchi, Fenghua and Hsiangshan, formerly under the jurisdiction of this East Chekiang administrative Office, will henceforth be placed under the direct control of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

EXCHANGE SYSTEM FOR CHINA REVISED

Travelers From Nippon May Take ¥200 in Bank Of Japan Notes

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 10.—With the discontinuance of the further issuance of military scrip in China, the procedure for exchanging currencies to be carried by travelers between Central China, North China and Japan has been revised, it was announced today by the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai.

The announcement follows:

"Travelers between Central China and Japan (Japan Proper and Taiwan) may carry with them up to ¥200 in Bank of Japan notes (or Yuan 1,111 in Central Reserve Bank of China notes) per person. For amounts exceeding this limit, prescribed exchange permits are required. In the case of travelling to Central China from Japan Proper and Taiwan, the currencies should be exchanged in Japan, as no exchange will be made in Central China as a general principle.

"In the case of travellers between Central China and North China, the past practice of exchanging between military scrip and the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes has been changed to exchanging between the Central Reserve Bank of China notes and Federal Reserve Bank of China notes, while the amount of currency to be carried by each person has been limited to Yuan 1,000 in Central Reserve Bank of China notes (or ¥180 in military scrip). For amounts exceeding this limit, prescribed exchange permits are required. In the case of travelling from North China to Central China, the currencies should be exchanged in North China, as no exchange will be made in Central China."

MADAM WANG SEES ISOGAI

Wife of Nanking President Visting Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 10.—Madam Wang Ching-wei, who is now visiting here, yesterday morning made a courtesy call on Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, at the latter's official residence.

Madam Wang at 5 p.m. today, met leading overseas Chinese merchants in Hongkong and discussed various current affairs with them, it was learned.

CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND JAPAN FORESEEN

Kenkichi Yoshizawa Intimates Vigorous Promotion of Relations in All Fields

CULTURAL HALL PLANNED

Exchange of Various Commodities Between Two Countries to Commence in May

With the return to Saigon of Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China Kenkichi Yoshizawa who had been visiting in Japan for the last three months, the Japanese-French Indo-China relations are expected to be greatly promoted not only in military and economic fields alone but also in cultural and various other phases as well, states a Yomiuri dispatch from Saigon.

It is a matter for great congratulation that during the brief absence of Ambassador Yoshizawa, the Japanese-French Indo-China relations had undergone a remarkable change, and various important problems, including the economic issue that had been lying between the two countries were successively and speedily settled. Thus French Indo-China has now come to clarify its nature of being an important link of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is expected that with the clarification of French Indo-Chinese cooperative spirit, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Saigon will vigorously push on its own activities in the future so as to conform to the Japan's national policy in connection with the establishment of the common prosperity sphere.

For the purpose of promoting cultural relations between the two countries, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office will establish a Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall in Hanoi and its branch office in Saigon at the cost of ¥350,000. Besides this, the exchange of various commodities between the two countries are expected to be commenced from coming May.

Meanwhile, a special dispatch received here from Hanoi reveals that the Thai-French Indo-China relations are becoming ever closer. One noticeable fact in this connection is that the relations between these two nations have now developed to economic cooperation from the mere spiritual friendship that has existed so far. It is pointed out that already a complete agreement of views has been reached between the Thai and French Indo-China authorities regarding the future trade intercourse between the two countries. It is stated that as soon as items of goods to be exchanged between the two are fixed, both governments will formally conclude an economic agreement so as to put the trade relations between the two nations on the right track.

Thus the marked strides now being made in promoting amity between these two nations are anticipated to consolidate further the foundation of new East Asia which is about to be born.

JAPANESE ENGAGE ENEMY IN HONAN AREA 234 TIMES

Chungking Forces Leave Behind 1,053 Dead—Many War Trophies Taken

Domei

KAIFENG, April 10.—During the month of March, Japanese forces operating in Honan Province fought against Chungking remnants 234 times against an aggregated enemy number of 6,038, it was revealed here today.

The number of bodies left by the Chungking troops totaled 1,053, while 390 were made prisoner, it was also revealed.

Booties gained by the Japanese troops in Honan Province in March included 598 rifles, 9,045 rounds of rifle ammunition, 17 light machine guns, 387 hand-grenades, one trench-mortar, 10 revolvers and many other arms and ammunition, it was further disclosed.

Carriers Off Tunisia

Several anti-Axis aircraft carriers massed off Tunisia are reported through Morocco broadcasting facilities to have been conducting maneuvers of long-distance range in collaboration with Army air units according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

NEW GUINEA MAKES BIG STRIDES

By MAGOHEI TANAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NEW GUINEA, March 11.—Today is the first anniversary of the Japanese advance into New Guinea, formerly of the Netherlands. During the short period of only one year, astonishing changes have taken place in this particular island which was previously known as an island of "man-eating tribe and birds of paradise."

Under the vigorous and steady construction work of the Japanese Military Administration, the island has now revived as a treasure island from its former barbarous Netherland colony. Abundant natural resources are now being recruited for the use of "huge bomb-shells" for smashing the Anglo-American Powers. Particularly noticeable change is seen in the happy and joyous faces of the natives who, having been freed from the Dutch shacklaes, are now heartily cooperating with the Japanese toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Awakened from their long slumber of idleness, the islanders are, enthusiastically and from the bottom of their hearts, collaborating with the Japanese in the joy of being able to become an honorable member of Greater East Asia.

In view of the strategic importance of the island, the Japanese Military Administration authorities, ever since its occupation, enforced the policy of foodstuff self-sufficiency, and for this purpose, large acres of hemp, rubber and coffee were converted into rice and vegetable fields, and at present this new agricultural program has so marvellously developed that all the Japanese officers and men fighting in this neighborhood are being fed on the agricultural products cultivated in this now promising agricultural island.

Furthermore, the establishment of a large pulp project, which can utilize the lumbers in the vast forests there, is steadily being materialized. Besides this, the Japanese authorities have organized a "natural-resources investigation corps," the active work of which is greatly anticipated by all concerned. It is pointed out that upon the formation of this specific corps, the construction work of the island will assume a definite shape. For instance, natural gas found at a certain place of the island is expected to be utilized in the fishing industry. Then a plan is also afoot to manufacture large quantities of soap by mixing caustic soda and copra taken from coconuts which grow abundantly on the coastal area of the island.

Peace and order in this territory, unlike in other acquired areas, are not subjected to the menace of remnant enemy troops or propaganda and other threats to undermine the prosperity of the land.

However, the native inhabitants who are represented by numerous tribes and clans are illiterate. Since the languages of each tribe differ, it is indeed difficult to lead or unite the natives.

After the lapse of only one year, all Dutch influence established in New Guinea through long years of Dutch administration, has been completely eradicated.

CULTURAL CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH IS SUCCESS

Many Natives Show Amazing Aptitude in Learning Japanese Language

The glorious task of reconstructing the Southern occupied areas is being carried on speedily and eagerly in the cultural, industrial and other phases of life, thanks to the unstinted efforts of the Japanese with the hearty and enthusiastic cooperation of native inhabitants, commented Motosaburo Takada of the Mainichi upon returning from his recent inspection trip to the Southern Regions. His comment in detail follows:

"Travelling through the Southern Regions, I was greatly moved by the great efforts of the Japanese in reconstructing and developing the occupied areas in the face of countless obstacles and privations. During my trip my interest was particularly focussed upon the cultural and ideological phases of construction.

Generally, cultural construction lags behind industrial and economic enterprises. However in the Southern Regions cultural campaign is going on side by side with industrial construction or in some cases going ahead of the latter. Both in the Philippines and Celebes, the importance of the cultural campaign was greatly emphasized as competent means of inculcating the true intention of Japan in carrying on the current war and of acquainting the native people with the glorious victories scored by the Imperial Forces. With the success of the cultural operation, peace and order will be easily maintained and industrial construction will be undertaken without much difficulties.

"In the cultural campaign, radio and newspapers are undoubtedly indispensable weapons. In the South various newspaper agencies are entrusted by the Military Administration with the publishing of magazines and dailies, the Asahi being entrusted with the work in Java and South Borneo, the Yomiuri-Hochi in Burma, Ambonia, and Bali, Domei in Malai and Sumatra, and the Mainichi in the Philippines and Celebes. Their publications were started either last fall or early this year. These who are concerned are exerting their utmost efforts in their service to the nation through publication. In the cultural and ideological campaign, newspapers are weapons and sheets of paper, bombshells.

5 Papers Published

"In the Philippines and Celebes, the Mainichi agency is at present publishing five papers in Japanese, English, Tagalog, Spanish, and Chinese under the supervision of the Directorate-General of the Military Administration. Aside from those, the branch offices in Davao, Cebu Island, and Legaspi are publishing English papers, while the Philippines Review is issued in Manila. In order to assist the propagation of Japanese, the weekly, 'Nippon Go' (Japanese language) in kana is also published in the city. In Celebes under the supervision of the Civil Department of the Naval Administration, two papers in Malai and Japanese are issued while the publication of magazines is also under way. In Menado, Celebes, similar papers will shortly be published. Not only in Celebes and the Philippines but throughout the Japanese occupied areas great advance has been realized in the publication field.

"The native inhabitants of the Southern Regions are extending their whole hearted cooperation in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It must be remembered that America and Britain will never cease their propaganda campaigns. In the face of the enemy maneuvers, the important mission of publication can never be overestimated.

"Hand in hand with newspapers, radio and moving pictures are playing important roles in the cultural campaign. Radio facilities which have been already established throughout the occupied areas are contributing a great deal to propaganda and enlightening campaigns. In view of the present cultural standard of the southern inhabitants, moving pictures have wider scope of play than newspapers and other publications. The introduction of Japanese culture and industry to the Southern Regions through such pictures as have been already produced by the Society for International Cultural Relations is as urgent as the production of recreational pictures. With the prohibition of American and British pictures, the native people are eagerly and ardently looking forward to seeing Japanese pictures. However careful and minute investigation in various trends of culture in the South must be conducted in order to produce adequate and enjoyable pictures which will properly appeal to native inhabitants. The importance of moving pictures can never be slighted.

"No words are needed in emphasizing the importance of propagating the Japanese language. In Java which was ruled by the Dutch, the native people after the occupation of the island by the Japanese have completely lost their interest in everything Dutch. The propagation of Japanese is being conducted most eagerly and fervently in the Philippines where the Filipinos who are naturally quick in learning foreign languages, have learned quite a lot of Japanese.

500 Graduate

"The Japanese language school in Macassar has already sent out 500 graduates, men and women between the age of 11 and 52, who are at present engaged in various occupations. In January of this year, another group of graduates were sent out from the same school. Teachers are mostly young military officers and government officials, who have no experience in teaching, but their untiring eagerness and enthusiasm is bearing fruit. After two months' training, the students were able to carry on daily conversations in Japanese. Lack of text-books is met by mimeographed materials and newspapers which generally allot one page to the study of kana.

"Thus, the construction in the cultural field is being steadily and ardently carried on throughout the occupied areas in the South.

"As to the economic and industrial construction I was rather amazed and astounded by the abundance of natural resources, on the one hand, and on the other by the quick setting up of new measures to develop those bountiful resources. I did not visit Borneo, New Guinea and Burma, but I could easily imagine how wonderful it would be to open all the treasure houses in those areas. Flying over thickly-wooded jungles of Sumatra, I saw a dark-colored stream in the vicinity of Palembang, which I later learned, was the stream of crude oil. Near Medan, I saw another stream which I was informed was oil of good quality commonly used in planes. I went to see the estates which numbered some 300. Estates are large-scale plantations equipped with factories. A long stretch of rubber, tea, coconut, hemp plantations lines the entire eastern coast of Sumatra.

"The development of those natural resources is now undertaken in the face of obstacles and setbacks. In the Philippines, in place of crude oil, coconut oil is being used. Davao, known for its hemp production, is eagerly building wooden boats as large as 100 tons, so as to have necessary coal transported from Borneo.

"The Southern Regions are so favored by Mother Nature that little effort and devices will surely double the rice production. Not only that, the increase in rice production is being seriously undertaken, but the growing of cotton is being attempted on a large scale. Now that the exploitation policy of the Anglo-American Powers has been completely eradicated, new industries will be established on the ideal of co-prosperity. The self-denying efforts of a few Japanese technicians succeeded in the dicovery of a method of manufacturing special rubber to be used for insulation.

"The Japanese who are working in the South are eagerly hoping to be able to send bountiful materials and foodstuffs to the people fighting on the home front. One of the members of the Military Administration remarked, 'We are all grateful to our fellow-countrymen who are exerting such great efforts working behind the guns. We are dreaming happy day when each prefecture in Japan may send a sail-boat to the South where it will be loaded with anything it needed.'"

HE FLASHES BACK THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

104 Year-Old Chinese Calligraphist Comforts Japanese Forces Stationed in Java Island

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 10.—Not the least affected by 104 years of life on this planet, the light of the Asiatic renaissance burns brightly in the heart of gray haired Liu Shuihsi, famous Chinese calligraphic artist known among his compatriots as the "Sage of Calligraphy."

The artist, who has been living here since a little before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, has now started on a tour of Java Island to entertain the Japanese troops here with his deft brush and, at the same time, to preach the doctrine of Sino-Japanese friendship to his countrymen.

"The Sage of Calligraphy" had at one time long ago dwelt in Japan practising his art amidst the verdant surroundings of Kyoto, the cultural capital of Japan, and counts among his friends such Japanese notables as Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, the late Takeshi Inukai, the late General Senjuro Hayashi and Mitsuru Toyama.

The exhibits of his works gained popular favor of the calligraphic followers of Japan, but most of the money he gained from his work was contributed to Japan's national defense fund.

After leaving Japan he toured widely over Manchoukuo and China, preaching wherever he went and illustrating through his skillful art the Greater Asia doctrine of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the doctrine of Sino-Japanese friendship.

He was peacefully following his calling among his countrymen in this town when the Japanese troops came to drive out the Dutch, since which time he has been unstintingly helping the reconstruction work.

His present tour through Java has caused something close to a sensation among the people on the island who are preparing to greet him everywhere as a prophet of new Asia.

Chou Named Chairman

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—Speeding the organization of an administrative structure to perfect the National Government's control over the movement of important commodities, the Executive Yuan has selected the membership of the eight-man Commodities Control Examination Committee, which will work in collaboration with the All-China Commercial Control General Association, in the administration of these control measures. Heading the new Committee as chairman is Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai.

EX-FILIPINO SOLDIERS HELP REHABILITATION

11,000 Find Employment in Manila—4,000 Others Return to Provinces

Domei

MANILA, April 10.—Within the one year period since the reduction of Bataan, in April of last year, 15,000 Filipino soldiers of the former Filipino-American force that resisted the Japanese attacks against Bataan and Corregidor have gained new employment through the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, it was revealed here today.

Of this number, 11,000 are now employed in various occupations in Manila, while the remainder are leading a regenerated life in the provincial districts.

According to the latest figures, the Welfare Bureau of the Educational Welfare Department of the Philippine Executive Commission has provided employment for 1,185 Filipino war prisoners since February of this year. These men were taken in by private firms, principally Japanese firms, in Manila. Those with a strong constitution and homes in the country districts have been sent back to their homes with transportation facilities provided by the Executive Commission.

The number of such persons is over 1,000. In addition, some 500 men with homes located in districts having poor communication facilities are now awaiting at the war prisoners' camp at Los Banos in Laguna State for the time when they will be able to return to their homes.

SOVIET ATTEMPT TO CROSS KUBAN FOILED BY GERMANS

Reich Forces Concentrate Attacks on Red Army's Supply Lines Along River

The German authorities announced the war situation on the Eastern Front as follows, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Saturday:

No spectacular battles were staged on the Eastern Front for the last 24 hours. On Friday Soviet troops which had again attempted to cross the Kuban River were severely repulsed by the Germans. In a neighboring area, German troops, driving deep into the enemy position during the night, destroyed munition and supply depots and captured a great number of prisoners.

In the middle reaches of the Donetz River, German forces attacked and annihilated the Soviet troops which were transporting food supplies.

The Germans also dashed into an enemy position and destroyed the firing posts as well as numerous other fortified areas.

Along the Kuban River, German troops, concentrating their attacks on the enemy supply line, inflicted heavy damages on railway facilities and other establishments while in aerial combats, seven Soviet planes were destroyed.

INDIANS CONDEMN BRITISH

4 Residents Sentenced to Death Without Trial

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The anti-British sentiment in India is daily mounting due to the unscrupulous British attitude toward the Indians.

Owing to the rigid British censorship enforced by the British Government of India, the internal political situation in India is totally unknown, but reliable reports reaching here reveal that recently four Indians, on the mere charges of having killed Britishers, were sentenced to death.

This sensational report has naturally invited great indignation of the Indian masses, and the Executive Committee of the Indian League in London held an emergency conference lasting several days and protested to and condemned the British Government for the unlawful British act of having killed the innocent Indians in the absence of any proof of having committed a murder, the dispatch added.

Nantung Drive Successful

C.P.S.

NANTUNG, April 9.—Over 30,000 catties of scrap-iron have been collected here by the Aid-War Association in its several week old scrap-metal campaign to contribute to the war chest of the nation.

Pao China System Urged

C.P.S.

CHINKIANG, April 9.—The Rural Pacification Bureau of the Chinkiang Special Area has instructed all districts under its jurisdiction to institute the Pao-Chia system as soon as possible.

Press Comments

Sunday, April 11, 1943

MAINICHI—Enemy's Desperate Strategy
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Fortification of Asia

Enemy's Desperate Strategy

MAINICHI—Because of the successive defeats suffered on all fronts, our enemies, the United States and Britain, have come to resort to a desperate and brutal strategy.

Anglo-Saxon brutality and wretched nationality are well proved by their merciless, blind bombing attacks now being carried out on the innocent peoples of various European countries. It is obvious that they are committing such brutal acts with the purpose of turning the tide of the war in their favor, but neither God nor men can allow such unscrupulous behavior. Their blind bombing attacks are carried out on such feeble nations as France, Belgium and the Netherlands, not to mention Germany and Italy—their enemies. There is every reason to believe that their action is a well-contemplated attack upon non-belligerents, as is clearly discernible from the targets of their bombing attack.

It is interesting to see that in point of brutality and inhumanity, there does not seem to exist much difference between the Americans and the British, for a recent telegram available here discloses that British Secretary of Air Sinclair is said to have declared: "The war results of the British air force can be determined by the number of destroyed enemy residential quarters." Japan, Germany and Italy are their enemies; therefore, we are fully justified to take revenge of our enemies' unscrupulous attacks, but it is already an establish fact that the Axis Powers do not do that in the light of humanity. However, how could the United States and Britain justify their blind attacks made on such neutral people as the French? For instance, during the German-French war in the early part of the present European war, immediately after the French declaration of Paris being an undefended city, the Germans, though they were still fighting against the French army, did not dare to bomb innocent French civilians. Despite this fact, the British aircraft, even after France became a neutral nation, nonchalantly attacked Paris, and the number of target cities and towns has considerably increased as the days went by. Damages sustained by the French in various parts of their country are indeed enormous. Moreover, recent reports available here also reveal that British air-raids on the Paris' residential zone is ever becoming intensified.

It is quite natural that the French people are greatly indignant over the brutal British act. Furthermore, just look at the British air-raids upon the innocent peoples of such minor nations as Belgium and the Netherlands: we cannot of course comprehend that such is an attitude to be assumed by such a world Power as Britain.

At any rate, the United States and Britain are now no doubt out of their heads, most probably as a result of the acute pain suffered in the current war. Needless to say, their brutality and inhumanity are making their airmen bomb such neutral countries as France, Belgium and the Netherlands, but it must not be overlooked that behind their inhuman action lies their sinister and deliberate intention of causing great turmoil in these countries and also perhaps of facilitating their landing operations on the European continent.

With every pessimistic signs in the future outlook of the war, our enemies are evidently flabbergasted and irritated as to how to break the present deadlock. It is most probable that the greater their irritation becomes the more intensified their desperate and brutal action becomes. And such an attitude on the part of our enemies will simply serve to tighten our belts of determination.

Fortification of Asia

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Germany has formally announced its intention of fortifying all Europe in concert with the ideal of establishing a new order in Europe. The fortification of Europe is a proper measure for strengthening the fighting power of the Axis Powers as well as for checking the invasion of Communism and Anglo-American Judaism into Europe. In proclaiming that no pressure should be placed upon the European countries in realizing its ideal, the new German maneuvers are rightly justified for founding lasting peace in Europe.

Against the German maneuvers, Britain and the United States are exerting their utmost in disturbing the public feeling by insidiously propagating that Germany has now resorted to defensive measure or that it is sacrificing the welfare of the people of the occupied areas for the attainment of its ambition, the fact which testifies to their extreme fear of the ideal of a new order permeating through Europe. Undoubtedly the Anglo-American Powers are fully aware of the difficulty of facing the fortified Europe in hostilities and are in utter trepidation of offensive operations of the Axis Powers. Contradicting the enemy propaganda, Germany is further strengthening its submarine warfare.

The anti-Axis camp is also pondering over the probable plight to be brought upon them in hostilities against Japan, if the present war situation should be prolonged and the fortification of Asia be realized. Chungking is particularly stressing the fear of the fortification of Asia in demanding larger-scale support from Britain and America, by reiterating the urgent necessity of cutting off the communication facilities between Japan and the Southern Regions. It goes without saying that Britain and America are fully aware of the urgency of securing the sea traffic, while Chungking's fear of the fortification of Asia is apparent testimony to its recognition of the speedy fortification of Asia.

The Anglo-American nations, no matter how they deliberately slight Chungking's fear, are evidently confronted with the fact that the Chungking's counter-offensive alone is not able to check the powerful progress of the Japanese drive in the South and are forced to recognize the strengthening of fortification of Asia on firm material as well as spiritual foundation.

As was previously pointed out by William Chamberlain in stressing the futility of colonial policy which was not aimed at securing the hearts of native people, the fortification of Asia founded on moral principles is stronger and formidable than that cemented by beton.

Germans Build Up Strong Positions On Eastern Front

(Continued From Page 1)

point out that the Soviet army is turning out a number of wooden aircraft of late due to the dearth of light metals which are indispensable in airplane production. Moreover, the Soviet army is using even old style fighting machines, owing to the lack of necessary material.

Then the problem of transportation, another vital factor for smooth military operations, is also harassing the Soviet military authorities. The last winter campaign has enabled the Soviets to remove the serious menace of the Volga water transportation, but they are still greatly handicapped by the severe damage inflicted upon the railroads in the southern and central fronts. Moreover, even if the Soviets may attempt to repair these blasted railroads, an enormous amount of time and labor will be needed, which fact will naturally render the Soviet strategy unfavorable. Besides, it must be also noted that German bombers are fiercely and effectively hampering the Soviets' repair work of various transportation facilities by incessantly continuing their relentless attack.

Lastly but not the least important is the question of the degree of morale of the troops of these two belligerent nations. It is true that the German people are firmly and solidly united under the trustworthy leader, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, but no flagging sign is visible on the part of the Soviet people because of Stalin's rigid control. However, there is definite proof that the patience of the Soviet masses seems to have been strained. For this particular reason, the Soviet military authorities are eagerly anticipating the Anglo-American Powers' speedy establishment of the much-talked-of second front.

All in all, it can be said that the Germans are decidedly in a superior position to the Soviets with regard to the question of morale, but this does not mean that the Germans are therefore going to tread a very smooth path in the future German-Soviet conflict. Inasmuch as the Soviets appear to be resolved to launch a vigorous offensive in the event of the realization of the second front, the outcome of the Tunisia campaign deserves serious attention of all those concerned.

GOVERNORS MEET IN TOKYO TO STUDY WAR MEASURES

Home Ministry to Call Chiefs of Prefectural Economic Departments Soon

The gubernatorial conference to discuss various questions regarding the homefront under the War of Greater East Asia will be held here for four days beginning today, states Domei.

It is expected that the Governmental authorities will clarify the Government's important policies concerning further strengthening of the war structure at home for the satisfactory execution of the current war.

Meanwhile, the Home Ministry will hold a conference of the chiefs of the economic department of all prefectures for three days in Tokyo commencing April 21, it was learned.

At the conference, the Home Ministry authorities will ask the chiefs of the economic departments to do their utmost for the satisfactory execution of various economic regulations which have been newly made to meet the war situation at home.

EXPORT MOTION PICTURES PREVIEWED AT MITSUKOSHI

Films for South Subtitled And Sound-Recorded in Southern Languages

A preview of the motion-pictures specially produced by leading Japanese Film Producers for export to the Southern Regions was given Saturday afternoon at the Mitsukoshi Hall under the auspices of the Eiga Haikyu Sha, reports Domei.

Included in the program were a newsreel depicting activities of those happy natives of Java and Burma, training of the Japanese youths at the Tokorozawa Army Flying School, and a scientific nature-study of the Jihi-shin-cho, a unique bird native of Nippon.

A feature-film entitled the "Opium War" was also shown with Ennosuke Ichikawa playing the leading role ably supported by the members of the Toho Production Company. All of those films were subtitled and sound-recorded in the Malai, French, English and Dutch languages.

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Japanese Aircraft Bomb British Ships, Positions in Bengal

A formation of Japanese warplanes composed of bombers and fighting planes bombed British ships on the Naaf River and the positions of the British forces in southeastern Bengal Province, on Friday, it was announced by the headquarters of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in India, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on Saturday which reported a wire from New Delhi. Furthermore, the British forces in Rathedaung district of the Mayu Peninsula are completely trapped in the leak-proof encirclement ring of the Japanese troops, and will be crushed as the Japanese Forces tighten their lines. The anti-Axis announcement also revealed that two British warplanes were shot down by the patrol forces in this area.

STUDENTS TO BE ENROLLED

Reconstruction of Djakarta Medical College Completed

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 10.—With the reconstruction of the school building of the projected Djakarta Medical College having been completed, the entrance examinations are scheduled to be held on April 12 and 13, it was learned today.

Against the enrolment of 100 students, already 277 applications for entrance into the medical college have been received, it was revealed.

Hangchow Bus Line Ready

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, April 8.—A bus service between Hangchow and Ningpo will shortly begin, the Central China Railway Company announced. This bus service is felt necessary for passenger traffic prior to the reconstruction of the Chien Tang Kiang Bridge, which was destroyed soon after the China Affair broke out.

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IMPROVED CONDITION IN SOUTH EXTOLLED

Administrator Otsuka Attributes Encouraging Situation to Native's Help

Domei

MACASSAR, April 9.—High tribute to the improved conditions in Southern Occupied regions under the administration of the Imperial Navy was paid today by Korekiyo Otsuka, Chief Administrator, in commenting on his recent visit to those areas at a press interview.

Mr. Otsuka attributed the encouraging situation to three reasons: first, all peoples in the areas are living harmoniously, an indispensable factor for reconstruction of the Southern Regions; second, various key materials needed for war are being produced rapidly together with the speedy introduction of transportation facilities; third, all reconstruction leaders, Government and civilian, are fervently engaged in their assigned tasks in robust health and indefatigable zeal. Mr. Otsuka likened Japan's achievement in the Southern Regions to the landing with reel and rod of the monster fish "kun" described in an ancient Chinese book as being more than 1,000 meters long.

The fish, he asserted, when ripped on its back, would spout out oil, instead of blood. The fins, if scraped off, will turn out into tin. Its backbone is a storehouse of abundant iron.

"Japan," he concluded, "ought to be fully equipped with proper tools and machines to cook this fish in the right way."

Foe Fails to Shake Turkey's Neutrality

(Continued From Page 4)

to become involved in the inter-Power hostilities.

Aside from the official policy, it would be interesting to appreciate the layman's point of view in Turkey with regard to its position vis-a-vis the European war. With the termination of the first World War, the vast Ottoman Empire of Turkey extending from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea disappeared from the surface of the earth. That empire was populated by heterogeneous races, including Arabs, Syrians, Egyptians and Greeks—a heterogeneousness which increased its insecurity rather than its security. On top of this, as its territory supplied an additional incentive to the struggle for supremacy among European Powers, its position became all the more unsafe, and the dismemberment of its empire followed as a foregone conclusion.

The result of the first World War in a way was a blessing in disguise for Turkey, for it facilitated the emergence of a genuine Turkish State on a racial basis with Anatolia as its nerve-center. The present Turkish State holds in the Balkans only eastern Thrace as its border with Bulgaria and its frontiers with Syria and Iraq approximately follow an ethnological demarcation line. This racial adjustment of the State is sufficient evidence that the Turkish people are not harboring any motive of encroaching upon the territories of their neighbors. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that Turkey would embitter its relations with the Axis Powers.

Will Not Join War

As long as Turkey adheres to its current policy of national homogeneity, Britain and America, even if they make an offer of territorial adjustment, will not be able to make it join the war on their side. For Turkey, it is not at all a profitable proposition to participate in the war as an ally of either group; its declared policy of neutrality is the best conceivable attitude desirable at this time of nebulous conditions hovering over the universe. Whichever way the war may end, it is certain that Turkey will benefit by it, provided it remains true to its self-enunciated commitment of non-belligerency. It is also equally true that Turkey's participation in the war will act as an additional factor in the termination of hostilities in Europe. Germany and Italy are sincerely anxious that Turkey should not be embroiled in the war. At the same time, Turkey is actively conscious of the fact that it would be detrimental to its national safety to take part in the inter-Power struggle for supremacy in Europe.

Turkey is maintaining friendly relations with both the Axis and the "democratic" Powers, because it is solicitous to avoid a showdown with any of the belligerent nations. For that reason, too, it is purchasing war supplies, foodstuffs and other daily necessities from Britain and America and, at the same time, is intensifying its economic contacts with Germany. It is already exporting to Germany manganese and copper ores and other raw materials in exchange for munitions, chemicals, drugs and machinery from that country. This economic policy of Turkey is evidence enough that it is more concerned with regulating its trade relations with Germany, Britain and the United States in an advantageous manner than becoming a party to their political objectives.

From the military standpoint, the neutral policy of Turkey aims at preventing a violation of its frontiers. Any Power which will violate the borders of Turkey will most likely invite a declaration of war from the Ankara Government. In view of this stand of Turkey, the belligerent nations cannot but respect its neutrality.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Enemy Crushed in Indo-Burma Area

The British Indian army working feverishly in a counter-offensive to retake Akyab, near the Indo-Burmese border, was completely annihilated by the powerful encirclement and annihilation operations of the Imperial Forces. According to the Imperial Headquarters announcement made last week, the Japanese Army Forces, which had been operating against two divisions of the British-Indian forces in the area north of Akyab since the latter part of December last year, assumed the offensive in the early part of March and in large-scale encirclement operations engaged and destroyed the main force of the enemy along the Mayu River. The Japanese Forces are now carrying out a mopping-up campaign. The announcement also revealed that the Army's Supreme Commander in the Burma area was Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe.

As the result of the great annihilative operations on the banks of the Mayu River, the enemy's hopes of retaking the Burma Route have become pure wishful thinking.

Nanking's Envoy Arrives in Tokyo

Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, arrived here with his suite on April 7 as special envoy to convey China's appreciation for Japan's aid in enabling China to attain full sovereignty and independence.

Accompany Special Envoy Chen were Sun Li-pu, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Office of the National Government at Nanking, Huang Pu-sheng counselor of the Ministry of Publicity, Chen Kuangchun, counselor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, and Lin Chi, secretary of the Legislative Yuan.

The coming of the Chinese envoy to Japan is a direct indication of the water-tight relationship existing between Japan and China and further contributes to the close collaboration of the two countries in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Japanese Warplanes Active on All Fronts

Continuing their determined struggle in the Southwest Pacific, Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Navy again scored a decisive victory on April 1. Contacting a group of enemy fighter planes over the Russell Island area of the Solomons group, the Japanese warplanes shot down 47 of their opponents in a fierce air duel, according to an Imperial Headquarters' announcement last week.

Also on the China Front, the Japanese Air Forces bombed strategic enemy military establishments along the Siang River, in Hunan Province, including Changsha, Siangtan, and Hengyang.

Again, on April 3, Japanese Air Units roared down on Chungking to unleash incendiary bombs and explosives against strategic military objectives. On the previous day, the Imperial Air Units swept into action to pound enemy bases throughout the southwestern area of Yunnan Province. Heavy damage was inflicted on enemy planes which attempted to intercept the Japanese units.

Meanwhile, sweeping into action against enemy positions in eastern India, Imperial Army Air Units in the period between April 1 and 4 shot down or destroyed aground 38 enemy planes and sank or damaged 10 enemy vessels.

British Public Ired As Eden Fails Again

Because British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's visit to America and Canada has ended in a complete failure and has brought forth no results whatsoever, the British public is deeply disappointed. Just as Sir Stafford Cripps was driven down into an unimportant post after he failed to serve satisfactorily in the Indian problem, Eden's position has apparently become extremely shaky.

The main point in Eden's mission was to adjust the relations between America and Britain, and the Soviet Union, and to establish a new organ through which a closer cooperation could be brought about among the anti-Axis nations. Eden, however, failed to accomplish what was expected of him.

Ex-Premiers of France Transferred to Germany

As a result of a Cabinet meeting, the French Government at Vichy on April 3 decided to hand over to Germany ex-Premier Daladier, ex-Premier Blum and General Gamelin, former commander-in-chief of the French Army. They had been under easy confinement since the suspension of their trial in April last year for their responsibilities for the defeat of France in the war with Germany. According to the announcement of the German Government, the United States and Britain were busy at work to use them for the establishment of a rival Government within France, so that for military reasons the Reich caused France to hand them over in spite of Premier Pierre Laval's desire to hold them at home.

However, Germany has assured the French Government that they will not be subjected to mistreatment.

Senators Oppose Roosevelt's Veto

Headed by Senator Burton Wheeler, the farm bloc members of the United States Senate, have decided to fight President Roosevelt's veto of the measure to pull up prices of agricultural products which had been submitted to the Congress by Senator John Hollis Bankhead. Reports indicate that a movement has been started to amass two-thirds of the Senate votes in order to over-ride the Presidential veto.

Fearing that the bill in connection with the wages of agrarian laborers will be pigeon-holed if the measure in question is left to its fate, the senators, representing agrarian interests are firmly resolved to oppose the veto.

Also there is much opposition in American political circles to the military secrets protection law, which had been passed by the Lower House on April 2. The bill is expected to be killed in the Upper House as being contrary to the right of freedom of speech. From the above reports, tendencies of latent opposition against President Roosevelt in the American political world seem to be gradually coming to the fore.

U.S. Air Corps Chief Killed in Pacific

The American navy authorities on April 2 formally announced that Brigadier-General Howard K. Ramey, Commander of the Fifth Bomber Command and concurrently Commander of the 5th United States Army Air Force in the Southwestern Pacific was killed in action in the Pacific area. This means that the United States has so far lost six high ranking officers in the Pacific area.

In the meantime, American newspapers daily print the casualty list of American army officers and marines and their number on April 1 totaled 155, on April 2 it reached 300, and on April 3 526. Families going in mourning upon receipt of the official notes of death area are daily increasing.

The American people have begun to realize clearly how seriously the battles in the Guadalcanal and New Guinea areas are developing with tremendous odds against their favor.

U.S. Warned of German Air Raid Menace

The imminent possibility of air raids on the American continent by the German air forces with their new powerful long distance bombers is being played up in all the American papers and the people are warned to be prepared for such attacks. At this juncture when the American air forces are contemplating a raid on the Japanese mainland, the news of the possibility of an attack in the rear by German crack long distance bombers has thrown the entire American nation into a panic of fear.

Meanwhile, recent radio broadcasts by the German military quarters have frequently heralded the fact that German air forces are prepared to bomb the American mainland in retaliation for the bombing of Berlin by American planes. In preparation for the anticipated attacks, the Americans have installed some 500 airplane detectors along the coastline.

U.S. Plans Direct Talks With Moscow

Rumor is being circulated among political circles in London that the Washington Government will shortly dispatch a mission headed by an influential person to Moscow. A report from London states that President Roosevelt, who is more willing to open direct negotiations with Moscow than to have British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden mediate between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to readjust relations which had been complicated since the Standley slip, first planned his personal interview with Premier Joseph Stalin. However, as the scheme proved difficult due to various circumstances, he has decided to dispatch to the Soviet capital an influential person as proxy.

As for the head of the mission Vice-President Henry A. Wallace Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Harry Hopkins, adviser to the President, are mentioned.

Anglo-American Planes Bomb Paris, Antwerp

Anglo-American warplanes have again inflicted inhuman atrocities on innocent non-combatants. They conducted indiscriminate bombings on Paris, Antwerp, Essen and Kiel. At Paris they killed 306 civilians, as known up to April 6, and at Antwerp caused 2,740 casualties. There can be no doubt that these raids were deliberately planned to sacrifice innocent lives as a substitute for a second front on the European continent and to hinder the work of constructing a new order there.

Meanwhile, Marshall Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, denounced the ruthless bombings of Paris and northern France and urged the people to cooperate fully for the reconstruction of a new France.

Eisenhower Blocks De Gaulle's Trip

General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the anti-Axis forces in Africa on the night of April 4 suddenly announced his refusal to receive the visit of General Charles de Gaulle in the French colony in North Africa, thus bringing to nought the efforts of General Georges Catroux, who had gone all the way to Algiers to contrive the visit of the de Gaullist chief to the French colony. The effect of this action on the de Gaulle faction has been quite serious. The French People's Committee, headquarters of the de Gaullist faction, issued a public statement on the night of April 5 expressing regret over Eisenhower's action and at the same time decided that de Gaulle should lodge a strong protest when he sees British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden.

In British Government quarters it has been explained that Eisenhower's action was dictated solely by strategic reasons and had no connection with the negotiations between General Giraud and General Catroux at Algiers. However, the truth behind the scene is not so simple. An interview between de Gaulle and Giraud had long been the subject of Anglo-American propaganda but has not taken place at any time, serving merely to betray the internal conflict within the anti-Axis camp. That Eisenhower's recent step was caused by the same internal discord is perfectly clear.

Axis Solidifies Tunisian Front

With the Reich forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel having successfully joined with General Juergen von Arnim's troops, the Axis defense line around Tunis and Bizerta has been further solidified and the enemy's plan to drive the Axis forces from Tunisia by the beginning of summer and then to form a second front in Europe has been blasted.

Revealing the failure of the much-publicized plan of the anti-Axis forces to separate the Axis forces and to annihilate Field Marshal Rommel's forces, a London dispatch reports that the eastward advance of the American troops under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton from Gafusa has been checked by fields of mines laid by Axis forces and that fighting in that sector has come to a standstill.

Serious Shortage Of Food Hits India

India is now confronted by a dreadful famine which is threatening to be the most miserable case of destitution in the history of India, all of which is due to the confiscation of foodstuffs by the British expeditionary forces in India.

Outside of those food commodities which have been rationed by the provincial authorities, no foodstuff is allowed to be shipped across the border of Assam, it was ordered by the provincial Government of Assam.

The same grave situation is threatening Bihar Province, and at a certain mining district in this province, labor strikes have been started due to the dearth of foodstuffs and the low wages which are not sufficient for subsistence.

'WARRIORS OF THE SKY' CHOSEN 1ST PRIZE FILM

Picture on Paratroops Wins ¥1,000 Motion Picture Award for 1942

The ¥1,000 Cultural and Motion Picture Prize for 1942 will be awarded to the Nippon Motion Picture Company for its thrilling pictorial presentation of the activities of the Japanese paratroops in the film entitled "Sora no Shimpei," reports Domei.

This picture, the title of which means "Warriors of the Sky," won widespread acclaim among the movie-going public last year. The picture was chosen for the prize from among 16 pictures by judges representing the War, Navy, Home and Education Ministries.

Mei Exhorts Governors

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—Industry Ministry Mei Tze-ping dispatched a circular telegram to various provincial governors and local authorities urging them to carry out to the letter the provisional regulations governing the transit of commodities in the peace areas.

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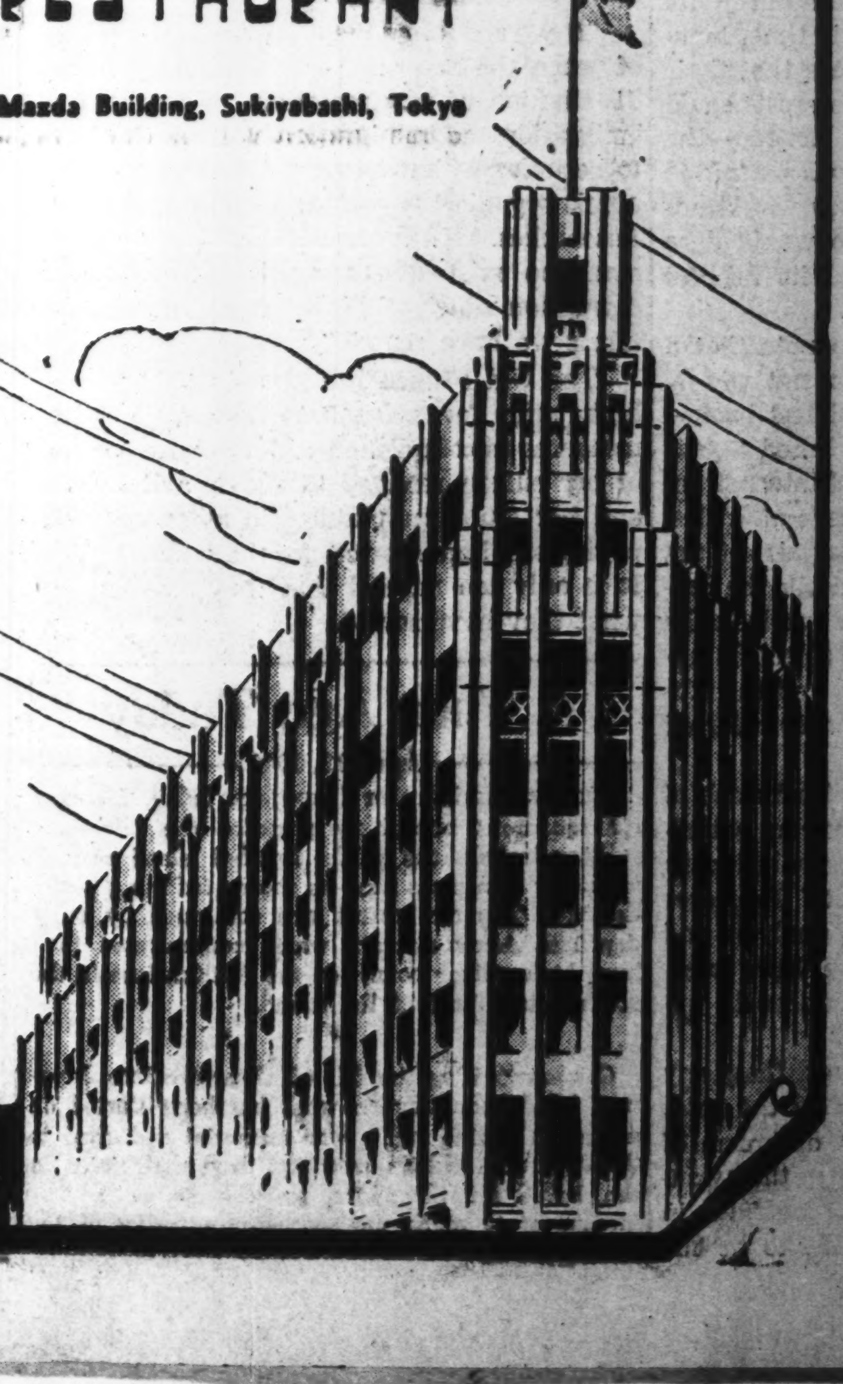

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1943

The Logic of Sour Grapes

It has been reported that the question of war guilt was raised in an article printed in the London Times a few days ago. The logic of the writer is a glaring example of backward-looking by professional apologists for the complacent pre-war Powers, especially for Britain and America.

"Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations ten years ago was the first step towards the New Order, which in its various forms has made chaos of our times. Japan took the first step towards the destruction of collective security, and he who takes that first step has the greatest share of responsibility for what follows. It is not inappropriate to remind ourselves today that in the ledger of war guilt, it seems Japan stands on the first page."

This is the gist of the backward-looking view of the writer in question. It is nothing unusual for an individual who is fighting with his back against the wall to seek a psychological and moral haven by arbitrarily placing himself on the side of God and by labeling his powerful opponent a follower of the Devil. This is exactly what the writer is doing. Moreover, the article is a clear illustration of the valor of ignorance of those self-styled students of international affairs and a self-revelation of the incurably complacent minds of those self-appointed international moralists.

Obviously, the writer takes it for granted that the League of Nations was a true bulwark of international peace and security and that it protected the rights and interests of all the member states, large and small alike, as it professed to do at the time of its inception. Any other construction as to the usefulness of the League would not do for this apologist for the now defunct organization at Geneva. Consequently, his logical conclusion would be that any member state which dared to renounce its membership is a rebel and disturber of collective security and is a common enemy of mankind.

Deliberately or ignorantly, the writer makes no reference to the real circumstances under which Japan had to part company with the League ten years ago. Instead, he seems to find temporary peace of mind in his blind assertion that Japan stands on the first page in the ledger of war guilt by virtue of her withdrawal from the League regardless of reasons or circumstances. Undoubtedly, it is too much to expect of him and his fellow travelers who used to enjoy exclusive privileges under the old order of the pre-war era to understand the extent of the League's degeneration during its twenty years' existence. All this time, however, they have been keenly aware that their exclusive privileges and vested interests could be secured only as long as the League—the incarnation of the status quo—was permitted to continue its lease of life. They would not tolerate, therefore, any one who would dare to denounce the status quo and its faithful bulwark, the League of Nations.

However, it is interesting to note that a conscientious, scholarly critic is not wholly absent even in Britain. In his latest book—CONDITIONS OF PEACE—published a year ago, Edward H. Carr, Professor of International Politics in the University College of Wales, makes a thought-provoking analysis of the fundamental problems which underlie the Second World War. One should not overlook the striking difference between his scientific approach to international problems and the stupidly complacent view of the writer referred to above.

Asserting that "there was a direct clash of interest between conservative Powers satisfied with the status quo and revolutionary Powers seeking to overthrow it," Professor Carr makes a most penetrating analysis and realistic appraisal of the League with reference to its relation to the present world upheaval.

"The League of Nations, more than any other institution, was overtaken by the reaction from the brief interlude of optimism of 1918-19 to the static complacency of the 'twenties. Created in a mood of burning faith in human progress, of which it was to be the principal instrument, it was quickly perverted into a tool of the satisfied Powers, who had been careful even at the Peace Conference to emasculate the only radical article in the Covenant. Every attempt to 'strengthen' the Covenant meant another bulwark to uphold the status quo."

Criticizing the fallacy of the idea of collective security advocated by the self-centered exponents of the status quo the British scholar declares:

"The obsession of 'security' hung like a millstone about the neck of the League and excluded every breath of life and freshness from its body. Politically, Geneva became the home of pure conservatism. Like all privileged groups, the satisfied Powers insisted on the supreme importance of peace, and capitalized the fear of war in the same way in which conservatives at home capitalize the fear of revolution. The tradition of the League of Nations is one of frustration and—more fatally still—of association with the interests of a particular group of Powers; and its ideology was also derived from nineteenth-century political traditions which have already proved inadequate to solve our modern problems."

The League from which Japan withdrew ten years ago, therefore, was no longer worthy of its name. It had fully degenerated into a mere scheme designed for the protection primarily of the imperialistic interests of Britain at the expense of the welfare of the majority of the members. To all intents and purposes, it was absolutely inadequate to make the necessary adjustments to the vital needs of the changed situation throughout the two decades between the First and Second World War. There is every reason to believe that the subsequent developments have justified to the fullest measure Japan's withdrawal from the League.

It may be well to recall that Japan was obliged to part company with the League because Japan was convinced that such step was absolutely necessary in the light of the conditions which then prevailed in order to achieve peace in East Asia and thereby to contribute to the cause of world peace. Shortly after Japan's withdrawal from the League, Yosuke Matsuoka, who led his fellow delegates out of the Assembly, made a prophetic statement: "We had no alternative but to withdraw—but we withdrew with an unshaken determination to continue our efforts to secure peace and order in the Far East, the very goal which the League professed to be seeking but which its action was least likely to secure. I am confident that time will show that our course was the only wise one to take for the purpose of securing peace in Eastern Asia."

Today, ten years after Japan's withdrawal from the League, the conditions in East Asia have made a radical change for the better. Under Japan's leadership the reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are being carried out with amazing speed and phenomenal success. The prophetic statement of Japan's Chief Delegate quoted above is now being translated into actual realities.

To the critics of Japan's withdrawal from the League and especially to those who dare to impose upon Japan the responsibility for the present world upheaval, the following warning note sounded by a French Delegate to the Assembly of the League in 1924 may serve as an eye opener:

"If we are ever to rest secure in the edifice of peace, the great and grave problems of the distribution of raw materials, of markets, of emigration and immigration, will one day have to be taken in hand by the financial and economic organizations of the League and by its Assemblies. If they are left unsolved—let us make no mistake—they will cause internal disruption which will bring down in ruins the fabric we have reared."

The Old France has already paid a very high price for refusal to take appropriate measures in compliance with the wise counsel of her citizen referred to above, and Britain and her stubborn plutocratic allies are now paying still higher prices for the same blunder. It is only too natural that they should reap what they have sowed.

A Year Ago Today

April 12, 1942

Again appearing over Corregidor today, Japanese air squadrons intensively pounded the remaining military installations on the fortified island as well as enemy transports near its shores, inflicting heavy damage. The air assault was continued by other Japanese Army aircraft, which concentrated their huge high-caliber bombs on the fortifications in the southwestern part of the island.

* * *

Commemorating the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, construction work has been started on a Shonan Shrine and a war memorial dedicated to the Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the battle for Singapore, as well as on a war monument to mark the successful crossing of the Johore Straits.

TURKEY UPHOLDS NEUTRALITY DESPITE ANGLO-SAXON BAITING

Ankara Government's Policy Clearly Shows Unwillingness to Become Involved in Global War

By HITOSHI ASHIDA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Hitoshi Ashida, LL. D., member of Parliament and lecturer at Keio University, was for a long time in the service of the Foreign Office and was latterly president and editor of the Japan Times (now Nippon Times). He is the author of Saikin Sekai Gaikoshi (History of Modern Diplomacy), Dainiji Sekaitaisen Zenshi (Diplomatic History Prior to the Second World War), Barukan (The Balkans), etc.

Though the question of opening a second front in Europe remains the intention of the Anglo-American powers, the early materialization of such an objective appears unlikely in face of the obvious Axis supremacy in the continent. The recent deliberations at Adana have highlighted the fact that the "Democracies" are attaching vital importance to the areas surrounding the Mediterranean, particularly the Balkans. This importance is no doubt related to the issue of organizing a second European front.

Since Britain and the United States are perfectly aware of the water-tight preparedness of Germany along the French coast, it is natural that they should look upon the Balkans as a comparatively convenient region to initiate fresh offensives in Europe. This is the reason why they are extremely interested in winning over Turkey on their side, for then they can join forces with the Red Army through the Black Sea, having taken command of the Bosphorus Straits.

The complicated situation in Europe has obliged Turkey to maintain a balance of power between the Axis and the "democratic" nations to a certain extent. How long it will be able to adhere to this role is a question which is dependent on the future trend of the war. For the time being it will be sufficient to note that a change of attitude on its part would create an aggravation of hostilities in Europe.

From the time of the termination of the last World War, Turkey has been constantly replenishing its national defense structure by implementing reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. In consequence, its national policy has developed into one of protecting its own rightful interests without being involved in any inter-Power struggle. Even then, for the purpose of safeguarding its national defense, it has been compelled to pay close attention to the policies of its Balkan neighbors and the Soviet Union.

Assisted Turkey

Following the conclusion of the last World War, it was the Soviet Union which rendered assistance to Turkey to promote its national regeneration movement initiated in Anatolia. It is, therefore, in the order of things that Turkey should entertain a grateful feeling toward Soviet Russia—a feeling which is at the back of the current cordial relations between the two countries. Turkey does not think that the Soviet Union has any annexationist ambition in its territory; on the contrary, it thinks that the pursuance of a conciliatory policy toward that country would serve as a check against a possible menace to its national integrity either by way of Bulgaria or through Greece. In fact, the execution of such a policy has stabilized the safety of its land frontiers. But it has not succeeded in minimizing the probability of a menace from the sea. The Asia Minor region would be vulnerable to a sea attack were it to be sponsored by a front rank naval Power.

It appears that Turkey is entertaining a misgiving that Italy has designs on Adana and Adalia in the southern Asia Minor. This misgiving has increased owing to the establishment of Italian control over the Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean in the course of the present European war. As Turkey is not in a position to wage a successful naval warfare against Italy, it is inclined to consider the advisability of obtaining the support of a superior naval Power in the eastern Mediterranean, thereby counter-balancing the naval effectiveness of Italy. Therefore, it may not be irrelevant to opine that the latest policy of the Ankara Government is to make provision against a future menace from the Aegean Sea by depending on Britain's naval might in that sector of the Mediterranean.

In April, 1939, Italian troops advanced into Albania and the then Foreign Minister Count Ciano clarified that the occupation of that country had been prompted by the necessity of protecting the lives and interests of Italian residents, as well as frustrating a plot engineered by King Zog and his followers to endanger the safety of Italy. On April 13, the same year, the Fascist Council decided that the King of Italy should concurrently be the King of Albania. Greece and Jugoslavia considered Italian occupation of Albania a menace to them. Also Turkey and Rumania felt perturbed at Italy's advance into the Balkans. Meanwhile, Britain dispatched its Mediterranean Fleet to Malta and Alexandria with orders to stand by. Then followed a German thrust directed at Rumania in the northern Balkans, and both Britain and France found it impossible to stop the consequential German drive into southeastern Europe. No wonder that Turkey, isolated in the east, became gravely concerned in protecting its national security, especially in view of Italy's eastward march and Germany's southward push.

Sign Pact

The common anxiety shared by Britain, France and Turkey for the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean area led to the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact among them on June 12, 1939. It took the form of a joint declaration and was made public simultaneously in London and Ankara. The then British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain intimated to the House of Commons the signing of the pact at 4 p.m. on the same day. Greece also became a party to the pact, which in October, 1939, developed into a military alliance among Britain, France and Turkey. The Anglo-French nations pleged to aid Turkey, should it be attacked by any European Power. All the signatories agreed to aid one another in the event of an act of aggression committed by a European Power. Article III of the alliance stipulated: "So long as the guarantee given by France and the United Kingdom to Greece and Rumania by the respective declarations of April 13, 1939, remains in force, Turkey will cooperate effectively with France and the United Kingdom, and will lend them all aids and assistance in its power in the event of France and the United Kingdom becoming engaged in hostilities by virtue of either of the said guarantees." This appeared to mean that Turkey was required to keep open the Bosphorus Straits in case France and Great Britain were obliged to go to Rumania's aid. But a supplementary protocol provided that Turkey would not take any action which would invite an armed conflict with the Soviet Union. Thus the Soviet Union was left with a veto over the policy of Turkey should it decide to resort to war.

On May 10, 1940, Germany launched blitzkrieg attacks on the Netherlands, Belgium and France, with the result that the last-named nation's fighting power collapsed in a little more than a month. Alarmed at the new development, the Turkish Government requested the British Government to release it from the alliance obligations on the ground that the collapse of France, one of the high contracting parties, created a fundamental change in the circumstances. In this manner, the three-Power military alliance initialled in October of the previous year was emasculated, and Turkey forthwith adopted a policy of strict neutrality, which it is now pursuing. Thereafter, the Ankara Government carefully watched the development of the war situation in Europe and the Near East. Inasmuch as pressure from either the Axis Powers or the Soviet Union would seriously add to its difficulty, which had already been mounting, Turkey found itself confronted with a crisis. Suddenly in June, 1941, hostilities started between Germany and the Soviet Union and the Reich forces penetrated deep into Soviet territory. This new turn in the affairs caused a great repercussion in Turkey and the Ankara Government thought it worthwhile to pursue a policy of appeasement in its relations with the Berlin Government. Moreover, the mobilization of 1,000,000 men for military service on the eastern border of the Asia Minor, as well as on the frontiers of Syria and Iraq in the south, clearly disclosed in what direction the concern of the Ankara Government was focused. At that psychological moment, the tactful ability displayed by Baron von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, went a long away to reconcile German-Turkish relations.

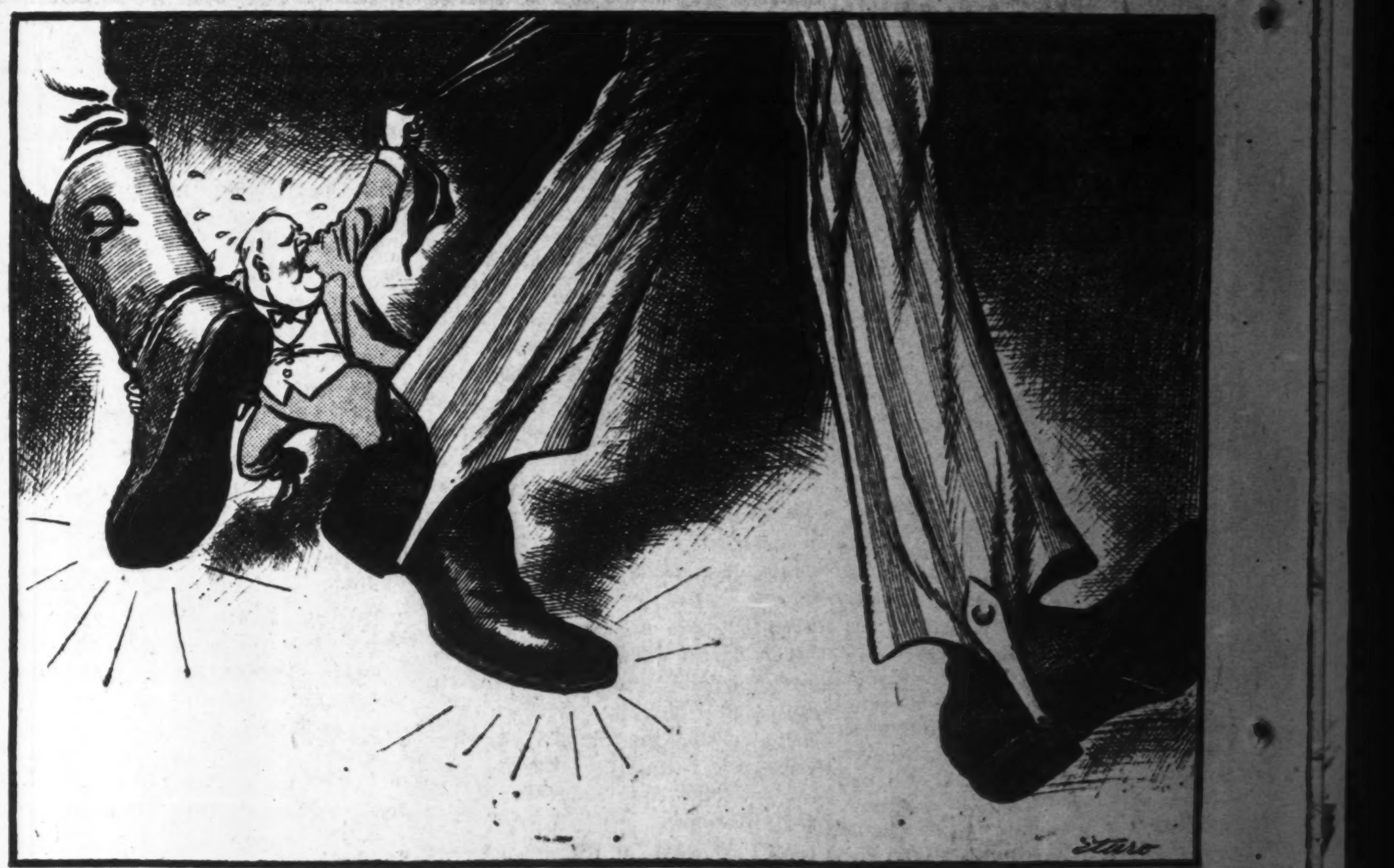
Undergoes Drastic Change

The situation in the Near East underwent a drastic change in 1942 in view of the stalemate on the eastern front and the progress of the Pacific war—a change which enabled the United States to extend its influence to the Near East. Concurrently, America and Britain maneuvered themselves into positions for bringing joint pressure to bear upon Turkey, while in the summer of the same year the Axis forces evacuated from Libya. The improvement in the Anglo-American position in the Mediterranean induced Turkey to recast its previous attitude of cordiality with the Axis Powers into one of studied cautiousness. Lawrence Steinhardt, then American Ambassador to Moscow, took the lead in a diplomatic move to arrange for Turkey's closer alliance with the Anglo-American nations. The new Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, who assumed office in the middle of 1942, taking a factual view of the war situation in the Mediterranean, found it useful to manifest a favorable attitude toward America and Britain, particularly to obtain supplies of foodstuffs, other materials and munitions from them. This turn in Turkish diplomacy further improved the relations between Ankara, London and Washington.

Following his talks with President Roosevelt at Casablanca in January this year, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill held interviews with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Adana. The British side at the Adana conference was presented by Admiral Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, and other leading military and naval officers, while the Turkish side included the Chief of the General Staff and prominent military officers. Nothing definite is known about the decision reached at the conference. However, it is enlightening that Prime Minister Churchill, in a statement, declared that he advised Turkey not to participate in the war for the time being. Put in another form, it means that Turkey, by manifesting a thorough understanding of the prevailing situation in Europe, rightly indicated its unwillingness

(Continued on Page 3)

With Backs Turned They Fight the War



U.S. PROPAGANDA CATAPULTED BRAZIL INTO WORLD CONFLICT

Suppressive Measures Against Axis Nationals Were Result of American Cajolery and Intrigue

By KAORU HARA
(From the Boeki Toseikai Kaiho)

Part II

The first official step taken by the Government was the forbidding of any traveling by the Japanese, causing much difficulty, for consequently, hotels, commercial firms and farmers suffered great hardships. House to house investigations became alarmingly frequent after March 9, resulting in confiscations of maps, cameras and radio sets and even money in some cases. The consulate was searched from corner to corner, even to the cellar where they dug here and there. Japanese were arrested and detained for no reason for days, and no one knew what to expect next. Those living near strategic buildings were forced to move away on short notice, and the use of the Japanese language on the streets was forbidden with penalty of arrest if caught. Sums were deducted from incomes under the pretext that it was to serve as security for indemnities to be demanded for the losses sustained by the sinking of Brazilian ships, and from 10 to 30 per cent of the deposits of the resident Japanese were forcibly taken and put into Brazilian banks. Commercial firms were put under strict surveillance, permission of newly appointed Brazilian directors was necessary for all transactions, and activities were greatly curtailed. In this way the Axis firms and organizations, aside from religious groups and hospitals have been under very difficult circumstances

American Maneuvers

These suppressive measures against the Axis nationals were not initiated by the Brazilians themselves, for if they did not have the United States intriguing in the background, such things would not have come about. The first to fall in line with the Americans was the press, which was offered huge monthly sums, ranging from thousands to tens of thousands of dollars for the publication of anti-Axis articles, and the Newspaper Propaganda Department was not far behind. Also the supplies of the newspaper concerns were controlled so that they were not able to receive their paper and other materials if they did not follow directions. Brazilian film companies, with their European sources cut off, also were forced to turn to the United States for their existence, and Americans took advantage of this situation to propagandize their own country, at the same time sending down films of a deeply religious nature, or those designed to heighten fear of Fifth Columnists and incite anti-German sentiments. Thus, from all angles, the United States strove to drive Brazil toward cooperation with her.

The 250,000 Japanese, while on the one hand expressing resentment at the treatment of Axis nationals by Brazil, wish to return to Japan as soon as possible, for not only are they not allowed to teach Japanese, but the publication of Japanese newspapers has been forbidden, and they are under constant suspicion as Fifth Columnists. They, too, desire to do their part in the construction of Greater East Asia, and to offer their knowledge of cotton and coffee growing toward the development of the industrial structure of the Sphere, and I am sure that in the future their ambition will be realized.

Heartened by Progress of War

Through radio broadcasts, they have learned of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and have been greatly heartened. They are willing to endure all, during the war, and entertain no desire to take counter-measures against Brazil, going about their daily tasks calmly and awaiting the inevitable day of victory.

However, one must reconsider the wisdom of having all these Japanese in Brazil return to the Greater East Asia Sphere. We must first study the situation closely; the presence of the United States in the background, pulling the political strings with the aim of driving all Axis nationals from Latin America and the confiscation of the fruits of their toils. We, as a nation, desire to continue the growth of the various interests which have been implanted in Brazil after long years of work by our countrymen, and to have them become a part of the outer ring of the Greater East Asia Sphere, with which we could carry on mutually beneficial relationships.

Considering the possibilities for success by the United States in the enforcing of her Latin American policy, we are of the opinion that it will not be so easily done. From the geographical and cultural standpoints, there are many difficulties, and they must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than they had bargained for. In the first place, in the attainment of the mutual supplying by North and South America of one another's necessities, America must practice complete economic control, decrease her cotton production and permit Brazil to increase hers, and to sacrifice a part of her agricultural and livestock products to import some of it from Latin America.

And it must be remembered that the agricultural bloc wields very strong power in American politics. She must also buy up all the surplus commodities in the Americas to prevent their flowing into Axis hands, to continue to pour huge sums into her project for many years, not only during the present war, but in the years of peace that follow. And it is here that our country will find the opportunity to gain the upper hands, at which time the resident Japanese must be on the spot to open up the economic channels to begin again the flow of goods. Therefore, they must realize that they are part of a hundred year plan, and endure their hardships accordingly, and await the day when they shall become the outer post of the East Asia Sphere. Commonplace as it may be, this is the great ambition I hold for the future of the resident Japanese.

Recent Conditions in Brazil

Brazil at present is having her greatest difficulties with the problems of shortage of materials and shipping bottoms, for up to September 10 of last year, some 18 vessels totaling over 10,000 tons were sunk, whereas 25,000 tons of her total of 70,000 tons are engaged in foreign trade. Recently, even those ships trading along coast ports have been attacked and it seems that the traffic on the Amazon has been halted. Also, due to the lack of fuel, railway facilities have been greatly decreased, preventing materials from the interior from being transported to the coast, while food riots have broken out in many districts and unemployment has resulted because of the closing down of factories because of lack of fuel.

Thus the economic cooperation with the United States has far from run smoothly, and discontent against the Government has been growing increasingly. And as the people come to realize more and more the difficulties they are forced to face, the crumpling of Brazilian solidarity will become only a question of time.

In declaring war on the Axis on August 20 of last year, Brazil omitted Japan, for the chief reason that Japan has not taken up arms against her, and also because upon investigation of the Japanese in that country, the authorities could find no evidences of Fifth Columnist activities. From March 9, throughout April and May, the Japanese were persecuted in many ways, but according to more recent information, it appears that they are able to continue their daily livelihood under conditions most favorable to Axis nationals.

Is Vital Factor

I have hitherto pointed out that Brazil is an economic factor vitally necessary to the United States, and for this reason, the Brazilian Minister of Finance went to the United States to contract an economic agreement, the main provisions of which were firstly, the development of the Amazon for the production of rubber, for which purpose the United States advanced a loan of $5,000,000, and for the improvement of her mining industries further south, another $10,000,000, in which America's chief interest is the manganese deposits. Aside from these, some $100,000,000 were put forward for the development of other Brazilian industries, on top of which she has promised the sending of materials totaling approximately another $100,000,000. However, in spite of the feverish activities of the American Ambassador and other officials, up to July of last year the provisions of this agreement had not materialized at all, due chiefly to the lack of shipping space, and in the future also, there are many difficulties lying in the path of the successful carrying out of the pact.

Also, the increasing of the production of rubber and the mining of other resources is not an easy matter, for the communication system in the interior is in its elemental stage, most of the traffic being conducted on a single-track system, and in some places, due to the difference in construction companies, the tracks are of both broad and narrow gauge, with no standard maintained, while some bridges are not capable of bearing a very heavy load. Therefore, a general improvement of the transportation system is necessary before all else. For, of the annual American demand of 1,500,000 tons of manganese, from January to April of last year, Brazil's export of that materials amounted to only 120,000 tons.

(End)